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THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Oct. 3. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship and battleship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANCKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

SQUADRON THREE.

DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Scales. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OKLAHOMA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Roger Welles. On the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, and battle efficiency, 1916.) Capt. Victor Blue. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SQUADRON FOUR.

DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Frederic B. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Squadrons.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. William H. G. Bullard. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENNSYLVANIA, battleship—first line, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) At Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MEMPHIS, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. Wrecked at Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo, Aug. 29. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. In San Domingan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b) (torpedo training and experimental ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Carmen, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleeves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Newport, R.I.

Flotilla One.

Comdr. A. M. Proctor, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. A. M. Proctor. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division One.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At Washington, D.C.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At White-stone Landing, N.Y.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. C. W. Magruder. At San Juan, Porto Rico.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Two.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Rosebank, N.Y.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Holt, jr. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Pensacola, Fla.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Rosebank, N.Y.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Two.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Three.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John H. Newton. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

Lieut. Randall Jacobs, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At Philadelphia Yard.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. G. C. Logan. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. A. A. Corwin. At Hampton Roads, Va.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. (J.G.) R. P. Emrich. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

Flotilla Three.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Newport, R.I.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Newport, R.I.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. At Newport, R.I.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. At Newport, R.I.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. At Newport, R.I.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At Sag Harbor, N.Y.
DRAXTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At Newport, R.I.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernau. At Newport, R.I.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At Newport, R.I.
ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. At Newport, R.I.
MCDONALD (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At Newport, R.I.
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Newport, R.I.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Seven.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Newport, R.I.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Newport, R.I.
CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At Newport, R.I.
MCCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At Newport, R.I.
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long. At Newport, R.I.

Division Eight.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Newport, R.I.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Newport, R.I.
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pys. At Newport, R.I.
PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Newport, R.I.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant. At Newport, R.I.
WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Poteet. At Newport, R.I.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA, cruiser—second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. At the Philadelphia Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinkle. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Division One.

Lieut. John Rodgers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. John Rodgers. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
D-4 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Four.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Newport, R.I.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. At New London, Conn.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At New London, Conn.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At New London, Conn.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At Newport, R.I.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. W. L. Friedell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
L-2 (submarine). Lieut. A. H. Gray. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OZARK (tender). (Flagship of Division Six.) Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At Newport, R.I.
L-9 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Newport, R.I.
L-10 (submarine). Lieut. James C. Van de Carr. At Newport, R.I.
L-11 (submarine). Lieut. Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

MINE FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. A. W. Marshall. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. B. O. Halliwell. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(Continued on page 190.)

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SOUND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

If the pacifists of New York state in particular have the sense of shame in them they must feel that emotion very keenly and go blushing before the world after reading the syllabus of the new system of physical training planned for the schools of that state, the first definite outcome of the Welsh-Slater bills. These two acts, it will be remembered by our readers, were passed at the last session of the New York State Legislature for the purpose of making physical training and military training obligatory in the school system of that state. Immediately the pacifists throughout New York, led by a very active group in New York city, began a vicious campaign of misrepresentation against the bills on the ground that they led to "militarism." Now that the first result of these bills appears officially from the Military Training Commission there is not the slightest suggestion from beginning to end of the syllabus for the school work of anything of a military nature, while, on the other hand, every wholesome activity of healthy adolescent life is encouraged and credit given to it in the school records.

At present, and possibly for a year or two, the syllabus prepared by Dr. Thomas A. Storey, of the Military Training Commission, does not require more than 100 minutes a week in setting-up exercises and gymnastics. Of the soundness of the principles behind this new system of physical training it may be mentioned that there is a special provision whereby in schools "without adequate equipment for supervised recreation a minimum of three hours a week will be required, all of which may be covered by equivalents accepted from the home or community activities of the child." That is, the lad who belongs to the Boy Scouts, girls who are members of Camp Fire groups, boys who help around the farm winter and summer, deliver milk, skating, swimming, hunting—all these will go to the pupil's credit in the school record of his physical training. In view of the fact that the root of the whole scheme is the "correction of present defects, protection of the body through knowledge of the things that hurt the body, and the development of health habits" it will be seen that the fruit of these bills, as worked out through the Military Training Commission, is likely to be "the happier, healthier lives of generations to come, and in the better quality and greater quantity of the product of the men and women who live those lives," as Dr. Storey puts it.

A brief outline of the syllabus shows that among its requirements are setting-up drills of at least two minutes' duration at the beginning of each class period, or at least four times every school day, under the direction of the regular class teacher. Supervised recreation, organized play and athletics—gymnastic drills sixty minutes a week being an immediate requirement—are the second of the requirements of the syllabus that are to go into effect at once. Before September, 1917, additional recreational requirements must be carried out in the schools or in the activities of work or play (as we have stated above), a minimum of four hours being required of pupils in schools with adequate equipment, at least one hour of which must be covered in the regular school program, the other three hours being satisfied "from the home or community activities of the child." With the beginning of the school year of 1917 there will be additions made to this instruction that specify two, ten or fifteen periods a week given to talks on hygiene. Of course, all of this physical training is to be accompanied by school medical inspection

and the daily inspection of the class by the regular class teacher.

If any of the mischievous pacifists, the greatest reactionaries in this country, can find anything to object to in this course of training we are curious to know what it is. The fact that it bears the imprimatur of Dr. John H. Finley, the State Commissioner of Education, should commend it to their views; for Dr. Finley was a frank opponent of these two bills when they were first introduced in the Legislature. It is inconceivable that a man of his sound views on education would approve of this plan if it were not wholly for the good of the nearly two million pupils who will be the beneficiaries of this training in the twelve thousand schools in New York state. He has written of the plan, in recommending it to the Board of Regents of New York state:

"Pupils and teachers must benefit by the rational application of the plan (they cannot escape profiting from it if they apply it). If our boys and girls are taught effective health habits to-day, they and the state will profit to-morrow through a healthier, happier, and more vigorous citizenship. The program of physical training will have its compensation in less sickness, longer lives, and greater human efficiency—and that means greater economic benefit as well as higher effort and nobler accomplishment."

The details of the military training system for all boys between the ages of sixteen and nineteen have not been worked out yet, since in the scheme of the two bills that must be a distinct and independent feature of the new system. With the admirable beginning made by the commission in the matter of physical training it may be expected, as it is to be hoped, that the new plan of military instruction will be of the same helpful character. The responsibility rests entirely with the three members of the Military Training Commission to make it so. Their work may be a great power for good in this whole movement.

THE MACHINE RIFLE BOARD.

The War Department has wisely adopted the method of settling the machine gun controversy suggested by us in our issue of Aug. 12, page 1621. In that article we said: "An arsenal test might be required for a new weapon, and in time of peace, but there does not appear to be any occasion for it under existing circumstances. There are four machine guns now being subjected to the sharp experiences of battle, and sufficient is known as to the results of that trial to determine their relative value to us. These guns are the Benét-Mercier, the Vickers-Maxim, the Colts and the Lewis. Samples of these different guns should be put into the hands of a board of Army officers whose knowledge of machine guns comes to them through actual experience with these weapons, and who are of the class who would have the direction of machine guns in the field."

The board appointed upon this suggestion is an excellent one, and their decision of this important matter should put an end to further controversy. The appointment of the board is announced in S.O. 227, War Dept., Sept. 28, appearing under our Army head, and they are already holding daily sessions in Washington. The members of the board are Col. Francis H. French, Inf., General Staff Corps; Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav.; Col. Tracy C. Dickson, retired; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., Coast Art. Corps; Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, U.S.N.; Capt. Edward P. Cole, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Robert H. Willis, jr., Signal Corps, recorder. Also Mr. Bascom Little, of Cleveland, Ohio, a former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and a civilian who has taken a deep interest in Army matters, and Mr. B. M. W. Hanson, of Hartford, Conn., who has the technical knowledge that comes from being the head of the mechanical department of a machine tool manufacturing company in Hartford. Colonel Dickson was in the Ordnance Department at the time of his retirement. He has just passed the age of forty-eight and is regarded as one of the most accomplished officers of the Military Establishment, with a highly technical knowledge of ordnance. He was sent to the Panama Canal Zone in connection with the establishing of forts and placing of heavy guns.

In the article referred to we suggested that previous to entering upon tests of relative merits the board should determine what is expected or desired in a machine gun, having in view the following points: Dependability, simplicity, mobility, economic superiority and the tests of the gun in actual experience. Dependability of action under adverse condition of climate, temperature and trying weather; simplicity of manufacture in so far as concerns fewest number of moving parts, positive ammunition feed, quickness of getting into action, etc., in actual warfare; mobility of gun under all geographic conditions in the United States and possessions in actual warfare; economic superiority in number of men to serve gun, amount of time and materials necessary for either minor repair or complete rehabilitation in connection with lightest marching order in actual warfare, taking into consideration first cost and probable maintenance and repair costs. Finally, the experience encountered in all machine guns of the belligerent nations abroad during the last two years (the War Department is in possession of reports of this nature).

With these points settled upon in advance, a board could proceed with the field tests with intelligence and with some hope that careful observation would result in the selection of a gun or guns that could be depended upon under any conditions that may be met with in the ordinary course of warfare. What we are interested in

are field tests under conditions that approximate actual warfare, not arsenal tests under the control of the Ordnance Department, which always have been and always will be subject to criticism by the parties in interest.

After years of fruitless controversy in which the Army has been one of the chief sufferers it would appear that the War Department has thus decided to settle this machine gun question in the only way that can give general satisfaction, by an impartial board of those competent through experience to pass on such weapons. The board is required to consider the subject of the character and quantity of machine rifles to be supplied for the military service, it being further specified that "the board will consider and make recommendations as to whether a single type or more than one type of machine rifle, using small-arms ammunition, is needed for the Service, and the type or types which should be procured; and if more than one type, the proportion of the different types." The text of the order covers all the questions to be considered by the board in making its recommendations, which is a wise provision in view of the fact that the board will have the determination of the \$12,000,000 appropriated for the purchase of machine rifles.

FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

With the relief of the National Guard from service on the border the War Department, in connection with the state authorities, will take up the work of reorganizing the Guard under the Defense Act. Upon being mustered out of Federal service the National Guard will return to the status of state troops. This change will be automatic and will not require action on the part of the Federal or state authorities. The members of the National Guard who did not take the double oath under the Defense Act before they were mustered into Federal service will only be required to serve out the remaining portion of their enlistment period as state troops. It is not thought that any of the states will hold them under their old enlistment contracts. Those who have not taken the double oath under the Defense Act (Section 70-73) will not be recognized by the Federal Government. It is not presumed that any of the states will maintain strictly Militia organizations, although they are privileged to do so. Until June 1 the strength of the Militia organizations will be continued as under the old regulation. This provides for Infantry companies of sixty-five men, Cavalry seventy, Field Artillery 126, Coast Artillery sixty-five, and Engineers sixty-five. The question of the future strength of Militia organizations is one to be determined by the Secretary of War.

The Defense Act sets forth that unless otherwise required by the President the National Guard shall be maintained at the peace strength of the Regular Army. This, it is naturally assumed, would provide for Infantry companies of one hundred men, or an increase of thirty-five, Cavalry seventy, and Engineers 109. Under the changes in the National Defense Act there is no fixed strength for Coast Artillery organizations. Whatever strength is fixed by the War Department will be of vital importance to the Militia, as no organization can be recognized by the Federal Government unless maintained at the proper strength, and none of its members will receive pay from the Federal Government. This is true with the organizations of all arms. In addition to this each state must have at least 200 enlisted men for each Senator and Representative within one year after the National Defense Act went into effect. After that the strength of the National Guard must be raised in four increments, until at the end of five years each state is maintaining 600 men for every Senator and Representative that it has in Congress. It is evident that the National Guard is facing as serious a recruiting problem as the Regular Army. Under the old law comparatively few states were able to keep their organizations up to the required strength. The terms of the Defense Act are more exacting, and it is a serious question as to whether the inducements of pay and allowances under the Defense Act will be sufficient to increase the strength of the National Guard to comply with the law. The general impression among those who have served on the frontier is that their experience there is a deathblow to any hope of increasing the Guard.

The variety and the quantities of goods used by the U.S. Navy are made plain through a "notice of proposed purchases" issued by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, calling attention of bidders to what the Navy is in need of to keep things comfortable aboard ship and at the shore stations. Among the many items, 30,000 blankets are required, one motor boat, 4,500 chief petty officers' caps; while of the real explosive variety, priming caps, the Navy wants 500,000. Of khaki duck cotton leggings 30,000 pairs are wanted; of copper pipe 9,000 pounds; and of pasteboard packing boxes 15,000. Boiler zinc needed runs up to 110,000 pounds; slab zinc, 878,000 pounds and steel forgings, 135,000 pounds; 310,000 pounds of dried lima beans are wanted for feeding the crews of ships, 500,000 pounds of tinned beets, 45,000 pounds of evaporated peaches, and 460,000 pounds of tinned pears. The Navy wants 600 rolls of white muslin tape (36 yards to a roll), although there is no request for bids for red tape; and 15,000 feet of iridium platinum wire is called for, which is likely to present the Department with a vivid illustration of "war prices." Delicacies purchased for hospital use only include assorted cakes, with and without icing, assorted cereals, assorted jellies, olives and layer raisins.

Under the provisions of Sec. 100 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, Capt. Wilson B. Burr, 20th U.S. Inf., who sometime ago was detailed as colonel of the 5th Infantry, National Guard of California, has been authorized by the War Department to retain his position as colonel of the National Guard command after it is mustered out of the Federal service. He has been detailed to duty as inspector-instructor of the state of California in addition to his duties as colonel of the 5th, and will take station at Oakland, Cal. It is hoped that the War Department may arrange to have a number of other officers of the Army who have been detailed to high commands in National Guard organizations retain their positions in the National Guard after organizations are mustered out of the Federal service. There are a number of organizations of the Guard that need energetic and efficient officers at their head. Where it has been demonstrated that an officer of the Army has succeeded in building up a poor National Guard command to an efficient one, it is important for the Service that such an officer be retained. In this connection the retention of Col. Gordon Johnston (captain, U.S.A.), as colonel of the 12th N.G.N.Y., is very essential. There is no use disguising the fact that the 12th Regiment, before Colonel Johnston assumed command of it, was in very poor condition, and his administration has worked wonders in the command. Had it not been for the detail of Colonel Johnston to command the 12th, it is no secret that it would not have been sent to the border for duty. Having accomplished the work of making the 12th one of the most efficient commands on the border, it would be a pity not to retain Colonel Johnston in command until such time at least as it was positively certain that a competent successor as commanding officer was assured. Lieut. Col. George H. White (captain, U.S.A.), on duty with the 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in Texas is another officer who should be retained after the command assumes its state status. He has been in command of the regiment for some time, owing to the illness of Col. N. B. Thurston, and has rendered most efficient service. There are a number of other officers of the Army who have accomplished most excellent work with National Guard organizations who could also be retained with the organizations to advantage. Among them are the following: Col. George V. Moseley (major, U.S.A.), Chief of Staff, Penn. Division; Col. Daniel W. Hand (captain, U.S.A.), with 3d N.Y. Field Artillery; Brig. Gen. William S. McNair (major, U.S.A.), with 1st Field Artillery Brigade, N.G.N.Y.; Col. Walter T. Bates (captain, U.S.A.), with 1st Colorado Infantry; Brig. Gen. Lorrain T. Richardson (captain, U.S.A.), with Wisconsin National Guard; Col. Cienard McLaughlin (captain, U.S.A.), with 3d Oregon Infantry; and Col. William N. Haskell (captain, U.S.A.), with 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y. There are a number of other officers of the Army who were chosen to serve in lower grades with National Guard commands, who have also rendered efficient service and from what we can learn their selection was very wise.

The people of this country have a very inadequate idea of what our Army has been called upon to endure in Mexico, enduring it in loyal obedience to duty and without thought of murmur or complaint. Some inkling of their hardships is found in the report given by Robert Dunn in Collier's Weekly of his experiences as a correspondent with General Pershing's command. Mr. Dunn presents a picture of a general officer of our Army taking "pot luck" with his soldiers, using a single cup for the double purpose of holding his coffee and serving as his shaving cup, living on rations consisting principally of beef killed on the hoof each night when the troops came to a halt at the end of the day's march, and eaten without salt or vegetable accompaniments, each man cooking his bit of the freshest of beef over the camp fire; "with scant food and less forage, making through the vast, trailless country southward, the roughest on the continent, marches unmatched by the feats of any horsemen in the world"; "crouching in the lee of wind-brakes against the furious dust-laden gales; waiting for pack trains for grub that rarely came; troop captains cooking for themselves in empty tomato cans; a colonel of Cavalry riding in trousers minus a seat, so that it was as impossible for him to show his rear to his friends as to his enemies; long files of dust-caked, hairy men following in double lines at a gallop, most of them wearing yellow goggles; hiking all day or all night, or both, covering twenty miles to fifty miles, trail or no trail—saving your bacon rinds, treasuring the drops in your canteen, sleeping in your spurs ready for the sudden night march on the cue of scout or native vaquero. One soldier with woeful howls was noted eating parched corn, like one of Stonewall Jackson's troopers, from his broad hat with an air of not caring whether school kept or not. "Had my britches off once this week," explains one enlisted man, a type of the rest of them, smoking acrid "dill" tobacco which gives one the heartburn. The gentleness of our troops toward the exasperating natives giving constant provocation was extraordinary. The last march, ending the sixteenth consecutive one, was fifty-seven miles. Such are the joys of hiking in Northern Mexico as described by an eyewitness. "But 'who is there to mourn for Logan; none, not one."

An echo of old days and old officers in the U.S. Army comes from an interview with Hussein Kamil, the new Sultan of Egypt, given to an Associated Press correspondent in Alexandria, Egypt, on Sept. 8. "I cannot let you go," the Sultan said to the correspondent at the end of the interview, "without some reference to the American Army officers who labored so unselfishly with me, while I was Minister of War under the reign of my father, in the reconstruction of the Egyptian army. I would mention particularly General Stone, Colonel Chaille-Long, Colonel Mason and Colonel Purdy. To these men I am deeply grateful." His Highness had reference to Gen. Charles P. Stone (Pasha), Colonel Chaille-Long, Col. Alexander Macom Mason (Bey) and Col. James Purdy (Pasha), who, with a number of other American Army officers, went to Egypt shortly after the Civil War and were appointed to assist in the reorganization of the Egyptian army under the present Sultan's father, Ismail Pasha, who was then ruler. General Stone was made chief of staff of the army. "My associations with these gentlemen are among the most pleasant memories of my life," said His Highness. "Americans were the only ones at that time whom we could trust to work for us without striving for their own ends, and these men did give their labors unselfishly. They worked hard, and to them I give all credit for whatever success was achieved in those years. Had we been strong enough financially to carry out the plans conceived by my father, which these American officers so ably worked out, we should have achieved the ambi-

tion then held of establishing a great empire embracing everything to Central Africa." It will be remembered that General Sherman was requested by the Egyptian government to name the officers they could employ and these were the ones selected. Another officer not named was the one-armed William Wing Loring, of the Confederate Service, and an officer of our Army in the war with Mexico.

A radio station (call letters WQN) has been established on Navassa Island by the contractors, the Snare and Triest Company, who are erecting a lighthouse on the island for the U.S. Lighthouse Service. It is expected that the Lighthouse Service will continue the operation of the radio station after the light shall have been placed in use. Navassa lies off the coast of the peninsula forming the southwestern extremity of Haiti, directly on the course of ships plying between the Isthmus and north Atlantic ports by way of the Windward Passage to the east of Cuba. It is usually the first land sighted by ships from Colon making direct for the passage, but having an elevation of approximately 250 feet and being without distinctive features it is hardly visible at a greater distance than twenty miles. Ships pass on either side of it, though generally to the eastward, and with the increase in traffic in the Caribbean the light will be a valuable aid. The latitude and longitude of the station are 18° 30' N. and 74° 52' W. The establishment of the light on Navassa marks the beginning of execution of a policy on the part of the United States to erect suitable aids where needed at points some distance from the canal in order to assist ships to and from the canal.

As evidence of the fact that Army chaplains are doing something for the men in Mexico, a correspondent "somewhere in Mexico" sends a photographic post card showing a great outdoor audience of soldiers, their faces full of eager interest, watching Chaplain Randolph's movies at Camp El Valle, Mexico. Our correspondent adds: "At each of the larger camps a chaplain has arranged to write Wells Fargo Express money orders to enable the men to send money to the States. The volume of this business is limited to the physical capacity of the chaplain. Four hours without a break in the line is but an unusual experience. Some forty-five thousand dollars have been sent out in this way. This money is turned over to the paymaster, who gives his check therefore, and uses the funds in paying troops. Every chaplain should have for the field a truck, specially fitted with electric generator to be run by the truck engine, moving picture machine, field safe, folding organ, room for carrying books, mail, etc. So much is being said of the work being done on the border by the Y.M.C.A. and others that the work of the Army chaplains should not be forgotten. The men at the front who really need things are not reached but by their chaplains, who are doing the work without noise."

Major Merch B. Stewart, who succeeds Capt. G. A. Lynch as editor of the Infantry Journal, is one of the most brilliant writers of the Army, and his appointment is an assurance of the maintenance of the high standards of the Journal. Since his relief from duty in the Canal Zone with the 5th Infantry he has been serving at Plattsburg, where he has gotten in touch with the Plattsburg movement. Because of the expiration of his tour of duty on detached service in the Militia Bureau, Captain Lynch has been obliged to relinquish his editorial duties. Among the officers who have sat in the editorial chair of the Infantry Journal none have been called upon to handle more vital issues than Captain Lynch. He has not been found wanting at any time and has maintained the high standard of the Journal, not only being loyal to his arm of the Service, but unwavering in his support of the General Staff during the discussion of the Defense Act. While efforts were being made to create dissension in the Army, which might have resulted in the defeat of a comprehensive policy and the continuation of the patchwork legislative policy, under the steady hand of Captain Lynch the Infantry Journal was steered in a true course to better things for the Service.

"First Days in Manila" is a most helpful little guide, counsellor and friend for Army people entering on a tour of duty in the Philippines, that has been compiled by the ladies of the Manila Branch of the Army Relief Society with the idea of making suggestions to those who may read it before they leave home, giving some help in planning to those who have it before landing as well as suggestions to those who are starting their households. The fair editors of the pamphlet appear to have overlooked nothing that would interest an Army officer or his family in the way of a necessary outfit, from clothing to silver, from furniture to floor coverings. What kind of servants can be had, schools available, lists of hotels and boarding houses, all are included together with complete time tables of all the railways and ferries used by the Army people. Even suggestions about automobiles—with the advice "if you have one bring it along"—are not forgotten. The pamphlet was sent to us by Mrs. Roger S. Fitch, who informs us that it is intended for free distribution, and while copies will be found on all transports en route to the Philippines, copies may be had by any interested person by writing to Mrs. Fitch, care of Capt. R. S. Fitch, Cav., A.D.C., headquarters Central Department, U.S. Army, Chicago, Ill.

According to the statistics for the year 1915, which are now available, the population of Russia increased by 53,000,000, or forty-three per cent., since 1897. The population increased by 3,800,000, or more than two per cent., since 1914. The total population is set down as 182,182,600.

A New York World despatch of Sept. 24 reports that Secretary of War Baker has before him the report of the special board appointed to investigate the suspected "leak" through which General Funston's confidential telegram recommending the withdrawal of General Pershing's force from Mexico found its way into print. While the findings of the board are withheld from the public for the present, the understanding is that its members hold the telegram became public through an "inadvertence" rather than a "leak" in the War Department. The publication of the substance of General Funston's telegram was embarrassing at the time, but his recommendation is said to have lost much of its weight in view of the recently published report of Brig.

Gen. George Bell, jr., confirming the attack by Villista forces on Chihuahua City on Mexican Independence Day. Reports continue to reach the State and War Departments from various sources indicating increasing activity by Villistas or other bandits in northern Mexico, and a majority of officials of the State and War Departments and Army officers on duty in Washington believe the bandit chief to be alive.

Between June 1 and Sept. 24 submarines have sunk 277 vessels of all nationalities, according to despatches received in Washington on Sept. 30. Of those, fifteen were reported sunk without warning, with the loss of eighty-four lives. Sixty-six neutral vessels were destroyed during that period. This shows that the submarine activity has practically doubled during the last two months. During June, after delivery of the American note on the Sussex, accepting Germany's agreement not to sink vessels without proper safeguard to lives on board, fifty-seven vessels were sunk, of which five were neutral and six, including three neutrals, were sunk without warning, with the loss of twenty-five lives. In July the total sunk fell off to forty-two, including nine neutrals and two British, sunk without warning with the loss of forty-one lives. In August the total sunk more than doubled, with the figure of 103, including twenty-six neutral vessels. Two allied boats were sunk without warning with the loss of three lives.

Both houses of the Danish Parliament passed the bill for a plebiscite on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States on Sept. 30. It is believed the matter will be settled definitely by the end of November. The plebiscite also will include the Faroe Islands, but not Iceland and Greenland. Premier Zahle urged immediate action on the bill, in view of the fact that the United States Senate already had approved the treaty. Admiral Peary protests against our renunciation of our possible rights in Greenland, the largest island in the world with extensive fisheries, abundance of coal and rushing torrents, having potential power sufficient if translated into electric energy to make Greenland "a power house for the United States." It might be made valuable, too, strategically as a naval base.

Replying to a statement contained in a letter addressed to the New York Evening Post John K. Hume says: "H. S. states that it will never be possible to secure desirable men, by voluntary enlistment, as long as officers are permitted to demand personal services from the enlisted men. I served about sixteen years in the United States Army as an officer and enlisted man, and I state that the above remark of H. S. is absolutely untrue. Officers do have enlisted strikers or servants, but this service is voluntary and paid for by the officer. Any private of one month's service knows that an officer cannot demand any personal service from him. There are some snobs and tyrants among the officers of the U.S. Army, probably about one in a hundred, but as a whole there is no more desirable class of citizens in this country."

Work was scheduled to begin last week on the monument in memory of the victims of the U.S. battleship Maine, blown up in Havana harbor in February, 1898. The monument will be erected in a small park opposite the Santa Clara battery, near the wall of the Malecon. On either side of the memorial a staff will be placed, on which will be hoisted the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the Cuban republic. The monument will be on a base sixteen feet in height, the total height to be sixty-seven feet. The principal feature of the monument to be erected to the victims of the Maine in Havana will be the after-turret of the battleship and two of its guns. These relics were presented to the Cuban government by the American Congress. The monument will cost \$100,000.

The non-magnetic yacht Carnegie, operated for scientific purposes by the Carnegie Institute, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 21, from a cruise around the world to rectify the magnetic charts. The Carnegie sailed from New York March 5, 1915, passed through the Panama Canal, then northward to Behring Sea, sailed down to Lytleton, N.Z., from whence she began her most important voyage, around the South Pole. The pole was completely circled between latitudes 60 and 70 south. The vessel has now completed seventy-five per cent. of its magnetic survey of the world. San Francisco is the first American port touched since her present cruise began.

Lloyd George, the British Secretary of State for War, declares that "there is no end of the war in sight. Any step at this time by the United States, the Vatican or any other neutral in the direction of peace would be construed by England as an unneutral, pro-German move." This is saying in effect to our meddlesome pacifists "Mind your own business," with the further suggestion that "They who in quarrels interpose, Must often wipe a bloody nose."

The Spanish government has sent a note to Berlin protesting energetically against the torpedoing of Spanish steamships by German submarines. Recent despatches from Spain have stated that indignation was growing throughout the country over the loss of Spanish ships through the operation of submarines. The Spanish Shipowners' Association recently presented a demand to the government that some steps should be taken to protect Spanish shipping.

Award of the new \$4,000,000 Philippine and \$700,000 Porto Rican public improvement bond issues was announced on Oct. 3 by the War Department. The Philippine issue was awarded to the National City Company of New York at 101.76, to be paid Oct. 10, the interest on bonds to begin Dec. 1. That is equivalent to a bid of 1.0132 and accrued interest. The Porto Rican issue was awarded to Western bidders.

An Army officer of ability and long experience, on duty with National Guard troops on the border, writes: "These organizations are just reaching a point where they are ready to take up real training. Now they must be broken up and sent home. Nothing is ever completed, nothing is thoroughly done."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

After a most thorough examination of the Panama Canal a committee of the National Academy of Sciences has concluded that the waterway will serve the great purpose for which it is built. The report of the committee is a complete answer to the recent statements that the slides threatened to permanently close the canal. According to the committee the slides can be controlled and eventually will cease.

"The committee looks to the future of the canal with confidence," is the statement in the general conclusions of their report. "It is not unkindful of the labor necessary to deal with the present slides; and it realizes that slides may be a considerable, but not an unreasonably large, maintenance charge upon the canal for a number of years; it also realizes that trouble in the Culebra district may possibly again close the canal. Nevertheless, the committee firmly believes that, after the present difficulties have been overcome, navigation through the canal is not likely again to be seriously interrupted. There is absolutely no justification for the statement that the traffic will be repeatedly interrupted during long periods of years to come. The canal will serve the great purpose for which it was constructed and the realization of that purpose in the near future, is assured.

"It is obvious that the sliding material which enters the canal must be removed. The important thing for the future is to prevent ground from entering the canal. The chief remedy proposed by the committee to retard the movement of the slides and to prevent the slides from extending their areas is to reduce the amount of water which goes underground. Methods have been suggested by which this can be done, and they should be vigorously applied in all moving and threatening areas."

The committee of the National Academy of Sciences was appointed at the request of President Wilson "to consider and report upon the possibility of controlling the slides which are seriously interfering with the use of the Panama Canal." The committee, which was composed of nine of the most prominent scientists, spent over two weeks in inspecting the canal. It was authorized to examine all the reports of the canal authorities and made a careful analysis of these reports and an examination of the conditions of the banks of the canal. It has submitted its preliminary report to the President, and will later make public a complete analysis of the situation on the canal.

In speaking of the steps that have been taken and should be taken to control the slides the committee reports: "All slide material which reaches the canal, of course, must be removed at a certain expense and inconvenience. This work is being prosecuted by the engineers with great vigor. They estimate that about 9,000,000 cubic yards will have to be removed between the two Culebra slides; and the dredges can remove about 1,000,000 cubic yards a month. But it must not be supposed that the canal will remain closed for nine months. As soon as the canal has been sufficiently deepened and the movements of the slides become so slow that, even when interrupted by passage of ships, we can more than keep pace with them, the canal may be opened for navigation. This time is probably not far off." Since the report was written the predication of the committee has been verified. The dredges have gotten control of the situation, and are ahead of the slide.

Continuing the report says: "The committee believes that some sliding ground will continue to enter the canal for some years to come, though in diminishing amounts. Any relatively inexpensive measures which tend to arrest the present active slides, or which promises to reduce the charge against maintenance of the canal in the future, are fully warranted. The composition of the rocks, the structural weakness and earthquakes are beyond the control of man, but a partial control of ground and rainwater, and the relief of pressure by unloading certain areas are feasible and the committee will confine its suggestions to these measures.

"As early as the time of the first French company, the advantage of controlling the water was recognized; and the new French company made several attempts to keep the water out of the relatively small slides of their time by surface drains and tunnels, but with only partial success. The committee believes that every available and practicable device should be used to turn the water falling as rain from all the ground that is sliding and prevent its entering adjacent ground, and it suggests the following measures:

"Covering slopes with vegetation. Whether vegetation increases or decreases the amount of rainfall entering the ground is still a moot question. The committee believes, however, that threatening ground bordering the slides, quiescent slides, and, so far as practicable, active slides themselves, should be sufficient to cover it with vegetation to prevent surface wash.

"Closing peripheral cracks.—Before extensive movements of the ground occurs, warning is frequently given by the appearance of cracks peripheral to the coming slide. In some instances cracks exist for a long time before important movements take place. They are well illustrated by the Culebra hill, west of the great break. As soon as they are formed they should be filled up, in order that they may not intercept surface water and lead it into the slide.

"Drainage of undisturbed and threatened areas.—Undisturbed and threatened areas near the slide should be thoroughly drained both by surface and tile drainage, to keep as much water out of them as possible, for they become unstable and they may supply water to the slides. The drainage water should be carried from the neighborhood of slides as directly as practicable. Experiments with tiled drainage, on a small scale, would soon show whether it is effective enough to justify its extension. The surfaces of the ground east of the East Culebra slide and in places west of the West Culebra slide slope away from the adjoining slides, and the water can be readily removed. But a considerable area above the Cucaracha Slide drains naturally into it; some of the drainage can be diverted to the east, but the rest should, so far as possible, be collected by surface and tile drainage and be carried to the canal through large concrete-lined surface drain.

"Drainage of the great slides.—A complete system of open drains should be established on the great slides, and the water carried away as directly as possible. The main drains should be made impervious on the Cucaracha and, as far as practicable, on the two Culebra slides.

"Drainage by tunnels.—Drainage by means of tunnels might be adapted to a few special cases, but should be tried with caution, and extended only in cases which promise results commensurate with the cost. The tunnels should be built underneath the sliding ground in the undisturbed material and strongly timbered so as to avoid risk of collapse, which would not only destroy the tunnel but would also disturb the overlying material. From the main tunnel smaller branches might be extended to be drained and frequent borings made from the surface to conduct drainage water to the tunnels from

the overlying strata. Such a system would be expensive, but might be effective in draining the area tapped by it.

"It is suggested that a cut be made by sluicing in the East Culebra cut, starting at an appropriate point on the canal, and diverting from it diagonally in a general southwestern direction, in the zone of gentle slopes, and in such a position as to reach the large pond which exists on the slide. This cut would partially separate the roughly rectangular slide into two approximately triangular parts, and the adjoining ground could be sluiced along into the canal. It would provide a main drainage line for the ground on both sides of it, would empty the surface ponds and would lower the ground water in adjacent sliding material. The pressure of the triangle of ground in the rear of the cut against the triangle in front of it would be lessened; and it is probable that movement in the forward part of the slide would cease sooner than it would otherwise. When the cut is once established it would offer a second line of defense against the slide by making it possible to work along two fronts.

"A similar cut should be made in the West Culebra slide. It should begin at the main drainage line opposite Culebra Hill and extend diagonally from the canal in a general southerly direction and should drain the existing pond."

AUDITOR OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Auditor for the Navy Department, Edward Luckow, in his annual report, dated Aug. 17, 1916, says: "The duties of the divisions have been much the same as in the past, though many changes in naval methods and regulations brought their train of perplexities into the Division of Accounts this year. Attention is invited to the fact that appropriations for the Navy show an increase for this year over 1915, the appropriations for 1916 approximating \$152,000,000 as compared with \$145,000,000 for the fiscal year 1915.

"On Jan. 1 the Claims Division began operating under a new plan. A settling chief was placed in charge, who takes the initiative upon all claims, directing the preliminary correspondence and other details relating to claims which was formerly done by individual clerks, among whom the work was classified and divided. A closer system and better order in recording is therefore maintained, and every claim can be more certainly audited in the order of its receipt. The falling off in the number of claims received during 1916, as compared with the year previous, makes it difficult to institute comparisons as to the two methods, as 7,057 claims were settled last year, against 6,460 in 1916, while the receipts were 8,215 in 1915, against 6,887 in 1916. From January to July, 1916, the office settled 3,363 claims, against 3,694 in a like period in 1915, a decrease of 331 claims; but, on the other hand, 266 more claims were passed upon during the last half of the fiscal year than during the first half; this, too, with quite a reduction in the force working directly upon claims of this class. Not in years have claims of officers and men been so absolutely current as now.

"The amount of public funds in the hands of disbursing agents of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was \$10,617,710.36."

THE CHEMIST IN WAR.

At the opening session of the convention of the American Chemical Society in New York city on Sept. 26, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., spoke on the high place the chemist occupies in modern warfare. General Crozier said the Great War had demonstrated clearly the importance of the chemist and of other experts in science. He said England was not slow to recall from the front her chemists who had volunteered when the country realized that war had become more a game of applied science than ever before in military history.

"In the matter of utilizing the private resources of the country in case of emergency," said General Crozier, "it is apparent that there is a sentiment in Congress reflecting the views of the country in favor of advance preparation. There is also a strong sentiment for taking the profit out of war and in favor of the greatest possible utilization of government manufacture. As a result of the wide publicity which the European war has given to the importance of the chemist, especially in the matter of making explosives, every government and thoughtful person realizes that in case of war the first draft would be made on the services of chemists and chemical engineers. The Government cannot wholly rely upon the experts in its employ in case of war, but will have to call upon all its resources, whether of industrial establishments, organized bodies or individuals."

General Crozier, in speaking of turning the industrial plants of the country into munition factories, said it was of the greatest importance to prepare, as far as possible, for such eventualities in time of peace. He said it would take at least nine months to prepare the factories now turning out rifles for the Allies for manufacturing U.S. Army rifles.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina and president of the society, urged the society to impress on the national authorities that steps should be taken at once for the storage of immense quantities of toluene. He declared the moral effect of the known presence in this country of this material for munition manufacture would justify the investment as a pure preparedness measure. The biggest problem before the chemists of this country to-day, he asserted, was the solution of the motor fuel problem. He expressed the opinion that the permanent source of such fuel would be found in some form of alcohol.

Writing on the related subject of the improvement in the chemical industry of the United States since the beginning of the war, the New York Evening Post says: "Fifteen years ago the country's output of ammonia from coke ovens was negligible; the by-products of coke-making were wasted. Now thousands of bee-hive ovens have been replaced by modern by-product ovens, and the production of ammonia for 1916 is estimated at 235,000 tons. Much of this goes into munitions-making, but it will be useful after the war in making the nitrogen compounds of the fertilizer industry. The production of carboic acid has risen in a similar way. Practically none was made here before the war, though the normal demand is for from eight to ten million barrels. A year ago, Edison, who was one of the first to begin it, was making 12,000 pounds daily, and the country is supplying not only normal needs, but the huge new demand for it by making picric acid, a constituent of explosives. After the war it can all be used for ordinary commercial purposes. There is evidence that the war has joined the chemical and mining industries as never before. The

chemist has assisted the zinc miner by devising electrolytic processes which have increased the production of a metal much used in munitions factories."

THE NICARAGUA ELECTION.

Emiliano Chamorro was declared president of Nicaragua on the night of Oct. 2, after a light vote, characterized apparently by fear of the supporters of Irias, the Liberal candidate, to approach the polls. This was the information which reached diplomatic circles and was confirmed in a despatch from Rear Admiral Caperton to the Navy Department, who adds that Irias has formally protested the election. From information which has reached Washington it appears that the supporters of Irias were led to believe that the American warships in Nicaraguan waters and the American plan of safeguarding the polls meant forbidding them to vote. They were told that the United States insisted on the election of Chamorro.

Admiral Caperton's message said: "Chamorro will be declared elected to-night. Many misleading statements are being made. Our position is that the election should be honestly and openly conducted and the action of those who are refraining from voting is unjustifiable. No general disturbance is announced." General Chamorro has been for years one of the active leaders of the Conservative party. For the last three years he has been Nicaraguan Minister to Washington. Except for the fighting in Managua the election generally was a quiet one.

On the previous day, Oct. 1, it was reported in Washington that Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras had filed protests against what these Central American countries term unwarranted use of military power by the United States to prevent the people of Nicaragua from expressing their popular choice for president at the polls. It was asserted that Washington had instructed Benjamin L. Jefferson, American Minister to Nicaragua, and Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of American naval forces there, to see that there was "no popular outburst" against Chamorro, who was avowedly President Wilson's choice for the presidency.

It is charged by the three protesting countries that the presence of American warships in Fonseca Bay and the threat to land United States marines and bluejackets had been skillfully interpreted by the backers of Chamorro to mean that Rear Admiral Caperton would use American armed forces to insure an election in conformity with the wishes of the United States Government. The State Department declares, according to newspaper despatches, that the high motives governing the President's action will later be made clear, and the Navy Department asserts that the Government is determined not to endanger the recent Nicaraguan treaty by permitting a general uprising of popular sentiment in Nicaragua against it. If necessary, it is stated, more American warships will be sent to Fonseca Bay to see that the treaty stipulations are carried out.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

If the long expected visitor from Mars should appear before us and inquire (conceivably the only person in the civilized world likely to make such a query) what was the best one book he could read to learn what the European war was like, we would unhesitatingly reply, Capt. Henry J. Reilly's "Why Preparedness." The letterpress of this volume, which is published by Daughaday and Company (Chicago) and which has a singularly unilluminating title, is the most complete general picture of the war that we know both from its military and civilian aspects. Its author has the advantages over most correspondents who have gone to the war as an observer in being trained at West Point, having served in the 15th U.S. Cavalry and also been instructor of history at the U.S. Military Academy. Grafted on this foundation is a simple, direct narrative style which, considering his book was written for lay readers, makes his descriptions of military matters, weapons and general technique unusually clear to those with no special education in these matters. Captain Reilly's experiences began in Manila, at the outbreak of the war, and he followed the rumors of battle from Hong Kong to Marseilles through France, where he served with the American Ambulance, and then with the armies in Belgium, England, Switzerland, Germany and Austria in the years 1914 and 1915. Although his story is now a familiar one to the reading world, it is filled with personal observation that is rich in its rewards; and although it is likely he will have changed some of his verdicts by this time, they were sound ones when the text was written. His title is explained away by the fact that he published the work as an argument (and the soundest one in the world) in favor of America's preparing for war by adopting universal military service. And to aid this cause Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has written an introduction for the book to help press in this point. The many illustrations in the book have little of the hackneyed air that so many such pictures have nowadays.

Three critical studies of phases of the present war by French and German officers serve as the chief features in the September-October number of the Infantry Journal. Capt. André Laffargue, of the French army, has written an exhaustive "Study on the Attack in the Present Period of the War" that is full of suggestion to our Service; Lieut. Col. Freiherr v. Welck, of the German army, has written "A Brief Military Contemplation," which is concerned with some of the more important changes observed thus far in the war; and there is also a summary of "New Methods of Machine-gun Fire," by Capt. Frederick v. Merkatz, of the German army. This weapon is also the subject of an admirable editorial entitled "A Machine-gun Corps—The Role of Technique," which is a protest against the "narrow specialism in our Service" that is in line with the sound advice offered (or suggested) to the powers that be in the editor's remarks on "Shortage of Officers on the Border." By officers in our own Service are articles on "Method of Training Troops," by Lieut. James L. Frink, 3d Inf., and "Some Suggestions for Inspections," by Major Eli A. Helmick, 28th Inf. This number of the publication contains the announcement that Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 5th Inf., is appointed editor of the Infantry Journal, to enter on his duties Nov. 1, 1916. He succeeds Lieut. George A. Lynch, Inf., who resigned the post of editor on Sept. 7.

In his latest novel, "The World for Sale" (Harpers) Gilbert Parker treads the familiar ground of Canada, with which his best fictional efforts are associated. It is not the Canada of Valmond nor of "The Right of Way," however, but the northwestern country when it was in the making by the railroad men who had followed

after the wheat growers. "Big Business," love and gypsies are the compounds of which his tale is made, and therefore passion and violence stalk through its pages, marred with touches of coarseness hitherto strange to Parker's writings. It is not likely to overshadow any of his earlier novels, but it is a lively, exciting story.

The Russian and all his works is very popular in Great Britain just now, which accounts for the publication of "The Soul of the Russian" (John Lane), by Marjorie and Alan Lethbridge. This is a series of slight sketches of places and people in that country by two writers who have evidently traveled much up and down its enormous spaces. We hope all of them are more satisfying than the sketch of Verestchagin, which is as trifling a biographical appreciation of a famous artist and a gallant lay military observer as one could possibly imagine.

"Facts and Dates of United States History" is a chronological record of the story of our country, the items being grouped into periods with brief notes on the important events from the date of Columbus's discovery to the passage of the Reserve Currency Law in 1914. Max Hirschfelder made the compilation, and the book is published by the Self-Educator Publishing Company, Scranton, Pa.

AERO CLUB CHARGES DENIED.

In reply to charges against Major William Mitchell, Aviation Section, S.C., U.S.A., and as to the conduct of the Aviation Section, made on Sept. 13 by Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, in a letter to the Secretary of War, the War Department issued the following statement on Oct. 3:

"The attention of the War Department has been called to attacks recently made upon the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the Regular Army. These took the form of inspired editorials appearing in the metropolitan press and in statements signed by Mr. Henry Woodhouse and Mr. Alan R. Hawley, both of the Aero Club of America. The charges were to the general effect that the development of military aeronautics was being greatly impeded by the alleged inefficiency and general misconduct of Major William Mitchell, now serving as an assistant to Col. George O. Squier, Chief of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. This retardation of development, it was claimed, was especially aimed at the National Guard. The implication was even advanced that the funds appropriated by Congress for the aviation training of the Guard were being utilized for other purposes. These charges were received by the Department with the gravest concern, and the most searching and thorough investigation was instigated under the immediate and personal direction of the Secretary of War himself.

"This investigation is now complete, and it has not only failed to substantiate the allegations even in the slightest degree, but has shown clearly that the development of this important branch of the Military Establishment is being conducted with energy and foresight. A firm foundation is being laid upon which a proper future expansion can be safely predicted. This does not mean tant in point of size, or even perhaps in general efficiency of personnel, our flying corps has as yet reached the development attained in the battling armies of Europe under the sharp and immediate inspiration of and the actual experience derived from combat; but it does mean that this branch is keeping abreast of the others in the acute military expansion now taking place in this nation. And it does mean that when the plans for the development of military aeronautics now being inaugurated reach fruition, that as far as this branch is concerned, the nation can view the future with confidence and serenity."

In the letter written by Hawley on Sept. 13 he mentioned that a letter had been received by him signed by the late Major Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, saying that Congress had appropriated \$76,000 for the purchase and maintenance of four aeroplanes, to be used at a United States aviation school for the training of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. Mr. Hawley said: "I am amazed to find that, notwithstanding the fact that Congress has appropriated \$9,640,800 for training hundreds of National Guardsmen, this letter states that Congress has only appropriated \$76,000 for the training of National Guard officers and enlisted men, and that the number of National Guardsmen to be trained in aviation will not be in excess of fifty."

Mr. Hawley reviewed the aviation situation, and then said in regard to Major Mitchell: "It is our duty in connection with this to advise you that we feel that much of this apparent antagonism against the National Guard is due to personal antagonism which Major Mitchell, assistant to Colonel Squier, has shown against the National Guard. We have had occasion to complain of the very unfair and extreme attitude which this officer has shown against the National Guard to Colonel Squier, to whom we wrote under date of July 28 and Aug. 24, advising that Major Mitchell had cast derogatory remarks about the National Guard, which remarks were utterly unbecoming an officer of the Army and unfair to the National Guard."

The Aero Club, through Mr. Hawley, made public an open letter to Secretary Baker on Oct. 3, dealing with the same subject and quoting Major Mitchell's remarks. In the letter Mr. Hawley charges that Major Mitchell said "that while it is true that the plan to organize twelve aero squadrons for the twelve Militia divisions was used as a basis for getting the appropriation, the Army Appropriation bill does not specify what it shall be spent for, and the officers of the Aviation Section have decided to limit the National Guard as stated."

THE DENTIST IN WAR.

The French medical military authorities have become so greatly impressed with the value, or rather with the necessity, of the dentist in war that a dental service has been made a definitely organized department in the French army, says American Medicine. One thousand qualified dentists will be gazetted adjutants, 500 to serve at the front and 500 to remain in the depots, there to be associated and work in conjunction with the army surgeons. With each group of stretcher bearers there will be provided a mobile dental staff, the members of which will attend to the men's teeth in their cantonments. Dental clinics, moreover, are to be attached to each hospital center, and a sufficiency of mechanical institutes provided up and down the country to meet all needs for artificial teeth and appliances. A further recent decree in France authorizes the Ministry of Marine to recruit a staff of dental surgeons to be attached to the naval medical service during the war.

The British military authorities have been slow in organizing a dental service for their army and navy, but

public opinion in Great Britain is becoming more and more alive to the necessity for the proper dental treatment of the troops.

It is gratifying, we are told, to note that the United States officials are alive to the importance of dental care, for an essential detail of the punitive expedition into Mexico was a fully equipped dental outfit under the charge of U.S. Army dental surgeons. The benefits are sure to be soon manifested, for the conditions, climatic and otherwise, our boys are bound to encounter will tend to aggravate the slightest trouble with the teeth, and add greatly to their suffering and discomfort. Prompt and effective dental treatment will eliminate all this so far as the teeth are concerned, and to the extent that the troops are thus kept more healthy and enduring, the dentists with the expedition may play a more prominent part than will be generally realized in the ultimate success of the expedition.

A VACCINE FOR PARATYPHOID.

Paratyphoid, an epidemic which threatened Mission, Texas, and other points at which National Guardsmen were encamped, virtually has been wiped out. Col. W. D. McCaw, M.C., U.S.A., chief surgeon of the Southern Department, announced on Sept. 21. Health conditions along the border are excellent, with many vacant cots in the hospitals. In three weeks there have been no deaths among the 108,000 on the border from the infection. Five died during the week ending Sept. 16 from injuries and there was one death from appendicitis. No new cases of paratyphoid have been reported and there are only eight cases being treated.

Paratyphoid is not typhoid fever, the fatality of which had made it a scourge of armies and of civil life until immunization practically abolished it. Paratyphoid is a distinct disease, the pathology of which was discovered in 1898 by Dr. Gwyn in Professor Osler's clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It differs from typhoid fever in symptoms and pathology, being milder in the former. Other American and foreign pathologists have confirmed these findings and divided the disease into two types, paratyphoid A and B, which present certain bacteriological and symptomatic differences. Sometimes the symptoms resemble those of summer complaint; in both types the eruption is larger and more pronounced than in typhoid fever. The diagnosis is therefore not difficult, and for this reason it is more readily discovered and more successfully treated.

The most valuable outcome, however, of careful study by a French physician, Dr. Landouzy, is the discovery of a special vaccine for both types, in December, 1914, after the disease began to prevail in the army. In fact it appears to be a disease of armies, although it has never reached the magnitude of an epidemic. Dr. Vidal and Dr. Gourmont a year ago proposed successive vaccination for typhoid and paratyphoid, or simultaneous procedures, and in a recent issue of the Presse Medicale they present the favorable results of triple vaccination with the bacilli of the two paratyphoids and of typhoid fever, using two parts of the former to one of the latter. They have proved their immunizing value by demonstrating in the blood of the protected individual the presence of anti-bodies, the real protective agents, against all three maladies. They also proved the harmlessness of the triple vaccine in 4,000 persons who had been previously immunized with typhoid bacilli. The distinct entity of each of these affections is confirmed, and it is asserted by the investigators that vaccination with the triple bacilli reinforces a preceding immunization against the attacks of typhoid fever.

THE HISTORY OF ARMOR PLATE.

(From the Times (London) Engineering Supplement, June 30, 1916.)

The idea of using armor plate as a protection against gun fire arose long before it was actually put into practice. It bore at first two aspects, the protection of shore batteries on the one hand, and of floating batteries on the other. The first was proposed and tested by Major General Ford at Woolwich in 1827. A granite wall seven feet thick was faced with two layers of iron bars 1½ inches square, disposed vertically and horizontally; this defense was destroyed by shots from a 24-pounder gun. In America, Messrs. Stevens, of Hoboken, made some tests with 4-inch wrought-iron plates. In England, experiments were carried on in the dock yards from 1846 to 1856, and in one series a 4½-inch wrought-iron plate was supported by a timber backing. In France, floating batteries propelled by steam were built for service in the Baltic during the Crimean War. The plates used were 4½ inches thick, 3 feet long, and 20 inches wide, and they were able to resist the Russian 32-pounders. Then came (1855) the first Armstrong breech-loading gun, which heralded a new era in artillery and the beginning of the intense struggle between the penetrative power of guns and the resistance of armor.

The first armored ship, as distinct from floating batteries, was the French Gloire (1855), having iron armor plates 4¾ inches thick. The plates were rolled at Creusot by Messrs. Schneider, who in due course (1876) also made the first steel armor plates. At the same time that the Gloire was being completed in France, the famous Warrior was being built at Blackwall with iron armor plates 4½ inches thick. When the Palliser chilled point projectiles were introduced (1863), wrought-iron armor developed in the only direction it could take—an increase in the thickness of the plates, which in successive stages advanced from 4½ inches in the Warrior (1860) to twenty-four inches in the Inflexible (1880). The Repulse was provided with 6-inch armor in 1870, and the Thunderer with 12-inch in 1877. When the Inflexible armor of twenty-four inches was fitted, it was necessarily made up of two thicknesses.

The beginning of the substitution of steel armor plate for that of wrought iron dates from about 1878. In 1877, tests had been made by Whitworth and Cammell. Generally, the steel plates arrested the projectiles but suffered badly, being more or less cracked and shattered. The suggestion was, in consequence, put forward that the best solution might be found in a hard steel facing backed up by wrought iron, which would hold the fractured parts together. A plate with a hard steel face welded to a soft iron back, developed independently by Messrs. John Brown and Messrs. Cammell, embodied this idea. It was used in the British navy for several years, and was, in fact, unrivalled until the advent of the solid steel plates produced at Creusot by the Schneider firm, who were the first to employ nickel to increase the tenacity of the steel. The modern Harvey, Schneider, and Krupp plates evolved since 1891 are developments in

imparting to highly resisting solid steel plate a surface of intense hardness by cementation and subsequent quenching.

FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

The following is a copy of a letter written by former Senator Elihu Root to Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., president of the Association for National Service:

Clinton, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1916.

My Dear General: I am obliged to you for sending me the papers relating to the Association for National Service. We certainly need the spirit of national service in our country. It is a mistake to suppose that a people can have good government, peace, order and progress for any long period without any effort on their part. We in the United States need to have our patriotism awakened, throw off our indifference, and think more of our duties as well as of our rights. Every one who is fit to be a citizen of a free country ought to be willing to serve the country when called upon, in accordance with his ability. The young men who are physically fit for military duty should hold themselves ready to fight for their country if need be, and if they are not ready when the need comes they will not long have any country, and they will not deserve to have any. The vast change in the way of carrying on war which has occurred within a very few years has created a situation in which it is perfectly plain that no country can be ready to defend her independence against foreign aggression except by universal military training and a resulting universal readiness for military service. The old way of waiting until war came and then calling for volunteers has become obsolete, and is no longer effective. The National Guard system is not adequate and cannot be made adequate to meet the needs of national defense under any real assault upon our rights. It is impossible to have an effective body of soldiers who serve two masters and are raised and organized to accomplish two different purposes. Universal training and readiness for service are not only demanded by plain common sense, but they are essentially democratic. They were required by law during the early years of our Republic, for every male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was required to be ready to fight for his country and was required to be trained and provided with arms in accordance with the simple needs of warfare in those days. It is only necessary now to apply the principles and requirements of the national law of 1799, adapted to present conditions.

You have my best wishes in your patriotic endeavors. With kind regards I am always faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

LIEUT. GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG, President Association for National Service, Washington, D.C.

GRANT'S "INCOMPREHENSIBLE" CONDUCT.

In his "Reminiscences of a War Time Statesman and Diplomat" (Putnams), Frederick W. Seward, son of President Lincoln's Secretary of State and himself Assistant Secretary in the administrations of Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes, tells the following story:

In accordance with diplomatic etiquette when the head of a government is changed, our representative at the court of one of the Barbary States called upon his Highness the Bey to announce the succession of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency:

When the formal ceremony was over the Bey signified he would like to have a little private conversation with the Minister. Said he:

"What has become of General Grant?"

"He retires from his position to give place to Mr. Hayes."

"Was the fighting bloody, or long continued? Was Washington captured?"

"Oh, no, your Majesty! All was peaceable and conducted in order."

"And what proportion of the Army does General Grant take with him? And what part of the public treasure is allowed to him?"

"None at all, your Majesty. General Grant simply becomes a private citizen."

"How," exclaimed the Bey, "a private citizen! Why, we have been hearing for years that this General Grant was one of the greatest military commanders of the age. And now it seems he has surrendered his Capitol, abandoned his Army, and given up his revenues to his successor—all without even striking a blow. Allah il Allah! God is great, but this is incomprehensible!"

EXTRAORDINARY AIR RAIDING.

Two raids by German Zeppelins were made over England on the nights of Sept. 24 and Sept. 25, the chief result being the destruction of two of the great airships by the British anti-aircraft guns in the first of these raids. "Fourteen or fifteen" Zeppelins took part in the first raid, according to the British official statement, and thirty-eight persons were killed and 125 injured. Two of the raiders (L-32 and L-33) were brought down in Essex. They were both large airships and of a new pattern. One of them fell in flames and was destroyed together with the crew, who appear to have been burnt to death after their airship had reached the ground. The crew of twenty-two officers and men of the second were captured. A German official bulletin issued as to this raid stated that "success was everywhere visible from the heavy conflagrations which could be seen for a long time." The British authorities declared that no military damage of any kind was done. The crew of twenty-two officers and men of one of the airships gave themselves up as prisoners to a village constable. The remains of the crew of the other Zeppelin were buried on Sept. 27, officers of the Royal Flying Corps acting as pallbearers.

Seven Zeppelins made up the squadron that raided the south, east and northeast coasts and the north midlands on the night of Sept. 25. Very slight damage to factories or works of military importance was reported, but thirty-six persons were killed and twenty-seven injured. The Germans claimed that the British naval base at Portsmouth and military establishments at North Shields, Lincoln and Derby were bombarded successfully.

Coinciding with these raids there was an extraordinary outburst of air fighting and bombing on the part of all the flying corps of the several belligerents on the Continent. The French War Office reported fifty-six aerial combats on Sept. 22, four German aeroplanes being destroyed and four badly damaged. On the same day "about fifty" British flying machines made a raid on an enemy railway junction, where much damage was done. In addition many air fights occurred with the loss of five British aeroplanes. Berlin reported "eleven hostile aeroplanes destroyed." The Austrian Admiralty announced the same day that one of her seaplanes sank by means of bombs a French submarine, the crew of twenty-nine officers and men being rescued and made prisoners by the two seaplanes engaged in the attack.

On Sept. 25 a squadron of Teutonic aeroplanes bombed Bucharest, killing sixty persons and wounding many others. A Zeppelin flew over that city on the night of

the same day, killing five more persons. On Sept. 26 a Berlin official report mentions an air fight over a Russian aeroplane station on the Gulf of Riga, in which a Russian seaplane was brought down, and an Italian airship raid over the Carso also was reported officially. On the western front, according to the French official bulletin of the same date, five German aeroplanes and two captive balloons were shot down. The French report also tells of air raids on various points behind the Picardy front, and a British official report mentions British air raids on various points near Brussels, with noticeable results. The British report adds two more to the German aeroplanes shot down and also claims a German observation balloon destroyed. It admits the loss of two British aeroplanes. The official report from Berlin on Sept. 27 also claims the destruction of six Allied aeroplanes on the Somme in the two preceding days, and of one in the Champagne region.

Ten Zeppelins took part in a raid over England on the night of Oct. 1. Two of them attempted to attack London. One of them was driven off by gunfire and the other was destroyed. No reports of casualties have been received. Except for part of the envelope there is left hardly a vestige recognizable as part of the airship which was brought down near Potter's Bar. The members of the crew were burned beyond recognition. The bodies were scattered over the field on which the airship alighted, some eight yards from a farmer's cottage. Evidently the Germans jumped from the gondola as it neared the ground. The remaining airships wandered aimlessly over the eastern counties, dropping bombs without doing damage, according to British report.

"SOME NOTABLE WRECKS."

"Some Notable Wrecks of Uncle Sam's Men-of-War" is the title of a half-page article by Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger Oct. 1. It was suggested by the wreck of the U.S.S. Memphis, and before beginning his actual narrative Admiral Goodrich writes:

"The news of the recent loss at Santo Domingo City of the armored cruiser Memphis (née Tennessee) comes as a distinct shock, for such disasters, happily, have been rare in our naval history. Their rarity indeed speaks volumes for the skill of our navigators, to whom negligence or incompetence has hardly ever been imputed. At most an overconfidence may be urged in one or two instances; but, generally speaking, our naval wrecks have been caused by violent convulsions of nature in her angriest mood. The meager details as yet received in the case of the Memphis seem to prove afresh the helplessness of even a full-powered ship when caught in an exposed and narrow harbor by a hurricane. Since the Civil War our Navy has contributed but slightly to the list of maritime catastrophes."

Admiral Goodrich then recalls all of these disasters, recently described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, including those of the Wateree and Fredonia, the sloop-of-war Monongahela, and the Trenton and Vandalia. Much of the article is devoted to the wreck of the Saginaw, on Ocean Island, in 1870, which differed from all the others in that it was not due to a tidal wave or hurricane. Admiral Goodrich retells picturesquely the story of Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery Sicard's admirable handling of the situation and the bravery of Lieut. John G. Talbot in sailing 1,500 miles in a ship's boat across the Pacific to the Hawaiian Islands to carry the news of the marooned ship's crew, only to lose his life at the very end of the voyage. The boat in which this voyage was made, it will be remembered, hangs in the Seaman-ship Building at the Naval Academy.

A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MILLS.

Col. W. C. Brown, U.S. Cav., an old friend of the late Major Gen. Albert L. Mills, who served with him when a cadet, a lieutenant of Cavalry, an adjutant general of a Cavalry brigade in war time, as well as in later years, writes of him as follows:

"Monday, Sept. 18, was a sad day at the War Department. We were ill prepared for the news that General Mills was dead! The calling out of the National Guard in May and June brought vastly increased responsibilities to General Mills, the official head of the Militia Bureau, taxing to the utmost his energies and sapping his strength and vitality to such an extent that he was unable to ward off an attack of pneumonia which in days of more robust health he doubtless would have withstood.

"The National Guard had no truer champion than General Mills. He knew its rights under the law; its proper place in the scheme for national defense, and was cognizant of its defects as well. In the position which he held, he acted as a sort of buffer between those who by their actions were wont to ignore the splendid patriotism and noble self-sacrifice of the Guardsmen, and those who in an ill advised and extreme advocacy of this important element of national defense believed that the country could be defended by the National Guard alone with but little outside help.

"With the mobilization of the National Guard the business of the Militia Bureau suddenly increased many fold and measures of the gravest importance had to be considered and acted upon without hesitation. Whether in official letters to Members of Congress or to National Guard officers of all grades, the subject under consideration was always handled in a dignified, forceful way, couched in terms which would do credit to a professor of English, and with a tact which a diplomat might envy.

"He was regimental adjutant of the old 1st Cavalry during most of its service in Montana and Arizona, from 1890 to 1894, and quickly acquired a reputation as such which was second to none. He won this fairly by ability, force of character, and tact. His sterling qualities by this time becoming known outside the regiment he was next detailed as instructor in military art at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

"It was not to be wondered, then, when the Spanish War broke out, that Col. S. B. M. Young, who had just been made a brigadier general of Volunteers and given the coveted command of one of the Cavalry brigades of Shafter's command, got Mills as his adjutant general, much to the satisfaction of those of us in the old 2d Cavalry Brigade of Shafter's Army Corps who were anxious to have competent leaders at the head of affairs.

"He was shot through the head at the battle of Santiago, and though thus desperately wounded and blinded, continued to encourage his men, and thus won the coveted Medal of Honor. While on sick leave, recovering from his wound, he was taken to call on President McKinley, and the latter was evidently so impressed by his soldierly bearing and charming personality that he promptly ap-

pointed Mills (then only a first lieutenant of Cavalry) to the post of Superintendent at West Point.

"This was, so far as Army promotions go, an almost unheard of advancement, and it is not to be wondered that Mills should feel a diffidence in attempting to fill a post which had been graced by such men as Thayer, Lee, Schofield, Merritt and Wilson. In considering the acceptance he remarked to a comrade in a manly and modest way so characteristic of him: 'Well, I'll take the job and if I find I can't fill I can withdraw.'

"If there were any who thought that Mills would fail, they were most woefully mistaken. During his administration an interest developed in West Point which caused Congress to appropriate millions to practically rebuild the institution. The main factor in directing the expenditure of these vast sums was Mills, who suddenly found that to his duties as a military administrator and the head of the Military Academy he must add the genius of the architect. How well this was performed the stately buildings of the new West Point show for themselves.

"After leaving West Point he was a department commander for a time, both in the United States and in the Philippines, and then from there called to be president of the War College, and later to the post where he was to finish his career, in the bureau rapidly growing in importance—the Division of Militia Affairs. During the past year the management of the affairs of the Militia Bureau have called for the exercise of administrative abilities and talents favored to but few; chief among which qualities are forcefulness and tact. How well Mills performed his task here is shown by the official records, they—like the buildings at West Point—speak for themselves.

"If his biographer leaves to the world a true picture of those qualities of General Mills, which have contributed to his success, he will dwell upon his uniform dignity, and courtliness of manner, combined with forcefulness and tact. These are qualities at once apparent to any one with whom he came in contact, whether he were cabinet officer or subaltern. His poise was well nigh perfect, and whether one met him soldiering in a winter campaign in Montana; in the blistering heat of an Arizona summer; at the head of the great educational institution of West Point, or the chief of the important Militia Bureau at the War Department, he was always found to be a living exponent of the Army term—"An officer and a gentleman."

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The forty-fourth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1916. The arrangements for the reunion have been entrusted to the following named local executive committee: Major George Mason, chairman, 133 West Washington street; Mr. John T. Stockton, 536 Rookery Building; Mr. John D. Black, First National Bank Building; Gen. Charles S. Bentley, Postal Telegraph Building; Capt. I. P. Rumsey, 141 West Jackson street.

The reunion this year will occupy but one day. The first business meeting will be held at 10 a.m. that day and the second business meeting at 2:30 p.m. the same day, at Memorial Hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street. The same evening, i.e., Thursday, Oct. 12, a reception from 6 to 7 p.m. and a banquet at 7 p.m. will be held at the Hamilton Club Rooms. At the invitation of the society, the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will participate in the exercises of the evening and an invitation has been extended to the members of the Society of the Armies of the Potomac and Cumberland. The ranking vice president of the society will preside at the business meetings and the commander of the Loyal Legion at the banquet exercises.

Banquet tickets may be secured and hotel reservations made by filling out a postal card sent and mailing the same to Major George Mason, chairman of the executive committee. The wives and daughters of members and all invited guests are, by resolution of the society, entitled to be at the banquet. The society also extends a cordial invitation to all soldiers who have served with the Army or Department of the Tennessee and their families; to members of kindred societies, and all Confederate soldiers to attend the exercises. Commissioned officers who have at any time served with credit in either the Army or the Department of the Tennessee are entitled to membership, and, whether members or not, are earnestly requested to attend.

NAVAL INSTITUTE MEETING.

U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 3, 1916.

To Members of the United States Naval Institute:

The regular annual meeting of the United States Naval Institute and the election of officers will take place in the board room of the Officers' Mess at the U.S. Naval Academy on Friday, Oct. 13, 1916, at 8 p.m.

J. W. GREENSLADE, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TRAINING NEWLY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present situation the War Department is facing in handling, training and eliminating the newly commissioned probational second lieutenants seems grave enough to require consideration, attention and a new policy, perhaps legislation. What are we going to do with the hundreds of young men who will be commissioned in the next few years? Are we going to benefit by past experience and provide a preliminary systematic military education for them, or allow them to drift unguided into the innerness of their new profession as we do now?

The method to be employed in training the new probational second lieutenants is most vital to the Service. Upon it to no inconsiderable degree depends the future of the Army. If the new Army is to be one of efficiency, a credit for the esprit of arms and of confidence to the people, then the standard of instruction for officers must be higher than that of to-day. The beginning of this new standard is at hand. To derive full benefits from the recent legislation bearing upon second lieutenants we must take advantage of the law and create a course of training for the probationary period which will provide a clear means for elimination, and since the entrance standards are now minimized this elimination must equal one-fourth or one-third of those accepted on original commission.

This two-year probational period, if correctly handled,

should provide greater incentive in the study and work of second lieutenants than at present and instill more serious ambition. Competition, the stimulus of civil life, is now present for only one year—the line class—and such emulation in the young officer's life would have its desired effect. The two-year test should include a training school, duty with troops and frequent practical examinations, all under careful guidance and surveillance. The course should be preparatory as well as probationary. The school should, as far as possible, supply the necessary means of instruction and advice to transform the civilian into an officer; teach him customs of the Service and how to handle enlisted men; equip him in the duties of a company officer, and prepare him to command and instruct troops in the elementary subjects of training. The officers detailed for instruction should be most capable, impartial and exact. The school should be located in a climate permitting out-of-door work in winter and have detachments of the three arms and a few companies of recruits to provide practice in instructing and commanding.

It is suggested that the course of instruction for this probational second lieutenants' school consist of lectures and text study, with written and practical examinations on subjects such as these: Military history and policy; customs of the Service; Army Regulations and paper work; methods of handling and training troops; physical training; equitation; marches; close order drill, combat and field training of the three arms; minor tactics; sketching; nomenclature and operation of rifle, pistol and field piece; first aid; guard duty; signaling; and military court procedure.

This school should last about nine months and might be the basis for the elimination of some of the candidates without carrying them any farther, but since the law made the probationary term two years all must continue on to the period of duty with troops which is proposed as the next step. Here it is necessary that some method be used to provide a service standard for the training of the young men and as judgment on their worth. It would be folly to assign each to an organization and allow the commander to train and pass judgment upon him, for not only would the variety be inconsistent, but many companies are certain to be commanded soon by officers who are but a few years removed from the neophyte period themselves.

It is proposed, therefore, to assign the young officers to regiments of their arm in groups of about ten or twelve and detail as the permanent instructor and advisor of each group an officer of considerable general ability. Most of the subjects of the present garrison school regular course should be studied during this year and three months, with examinations on each. The duty with troops should be mainly for observation. The probational lieutenant should not be allowed to command an organization nor to instruct in subjects he has not already passed an examination in.

As the final test to ascertain how many of these officers we can rid ourselves of—not how many we can retain—there should be a thorough oral and practical examination in each of the fundamental subjects covered by the two-year course.

ELIMINATION.

OBJECTS TO THE ARMY SHOE.

Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, Sept. 26, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I never thought that I would live to witness the day that the footwear of a human being would be constructed on the same plans as that of our most famed mode of transportation—the Army mule. But such seems to be the case; a hide turned inside out, with a mule shoe on the heel, a "cinch strap" for a lace and sufficient King bolts to tear up the best constructed state roads in the universe.

The Doughboy's slogan since Noah's time has been "lighten the load." Who would have thought that the number of pounds taken off of the back of the Infantryman would be added on to his feet by the so-called new issue field shoe. I would recommend that all shoemakers in the Infantry at present be given a course of instruction in the school for horseshoers in order that they may be able to keep up with modern times.

BUFFALO, 3d INFANTRY.

RED CROSS CLASS AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 16, 1916.

The Red Cross class at Schofield Barracks, H.T., came to a successful conclusion when the last members of this class had their written examination. The whole garrison has been much interested in their work and progress and have given it their generous good-will. It was started by a meeting called at Mrs. C. R. Lloyd's quarters last May, to which all the women of the different regiments stationed here were cordially invited. More than seventy responded. Mrs. Augustine McIntyre was elected president at this meeting and Mrs. Lloyd secretary.

The women decided that the enlisted personnel should be notified and that they should be given the same opportunity of instruction as the officers' wives. Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, Med. Corps, was consulted, and he offered the women every assistance and co-operation in his power. It was impossible at the time, on account of great shortage of medical officers, to have more than one detailed to instruct, and though it made the class very large and hard to manage, Major H. D. Bloombergh undertook the difficult task. He has given his time willingly and gladly, and has shown a contagious enthusiasm which has been most helpful, and has been most painstaking and patient under every trying ordeal that has arisen. Mrs. Eugene Hartnett and Miss Williams have both capably assisted the class and rounded out Major Bloombergh's instruction in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick. Private Hughes, 1st Class, Hospital Corps, has also gained the gratitude of the members, and on two occasions Sergeant Cochran, Med. Corps, proved himself an able instructor with the demonstrations, which were models of their kind.

Miss Dewar, superintendent of the Children's Hospital in Honolulu, was designated from Washington as examiner, and has spent two hard and tedious days examining the class in sections of about seventeen each. Her ability, poise and charm won the hearts of all the women who were fortunate enough to meet her. The following took the examinations: Mrs. A. McIntyre, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Mrs. F. F. Black, Mrs. H. D. Blasland, Mrs. L. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. D. Reardon, Miss Hazel Ruth Haynes, Mrs. Seth W. Scofield, Mrs. T. H. Lowe, Mrs. Conrad S. Babcock, Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow, Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Mrs. Charles H. Jewell, Miss H. C. Palmer, Mrs. J. N. Hauser, Mrs. Earnest G. Cullum, Mrs. La Vergne L. Gregg, Mrs. Robert P. Harold, Mrs. Karl Truesdell, Mrs. Herman Erlenkotter, Mrs. J. B.

W. Corey, Mrs. H. C. Vandever, Mrs. Hugh D. Wise, Mrs. George E. Kumpke, Miss Lila Wilson, Mrs. F. Halstead, Mrs. P. H. McCook, Mrs. B. Sneed, Mrs. J. F. Janda, Mrs. C. H. Rice, Mrs. R. Sears, Miss E. Hodges, Mrs. W. E. Pridgen, Miss C. McMahon, Mrs. W. S. Browning and Mrs. J. P. Barney.

SIGNAL WHISTLES.

Evanston, Ill., Oct. 1, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In "Changes Infantry Drill Regulations, July 31, 1916," appears the following: "The major and his staff will use a whistle of a distinctive tone: the captain and company musicians a second and distinctive whistle: the platoon leaders and guides a third distinctive whistle."

The supply houses are now selling whistles to conform. It is not uncommon in battle for commanders of higher units to be killed and leaders of lower units will take their places. It sometimes happens that the whistle of the higher officer cannot be found. The advisability of having three different toned whistles then disappears and may even become a danger, unless the whistle makers give us a whistle which may be changed in tone on short notice. A three-barreled whistle might be made with the three barrels in use for platoon leaders and guides. This will give a low-toned whistle. By plugging one barrel the tone will be more shrill and the whistles can then be used by a company commander and musicians. By plugging two barrels the whistle will become very shrill and can be used by battalion commanders. The plugs should be attached to the whistles and work with a thread so the whistles may be re-converted to the two or three-barrel type whenever necessary.

ERNEST McCULLOUGH.

SEVENTH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, Sept. 29, 1916.

The 7th Division, National Guard, the Pennsylvania Division, commanded by Major Gen. Charles M. Clement, N.G. Pa., whose Chief of Staff is Col. George Van Hora Moseley (captain, U.S.A.), has just returned from a sixty-mile practice march. The division has executed maneuvers in the vicinity of this camp, but it was intended to have a twelve-day practice march before any of the troops were ordered away. Orders came unexpectedly, however, directing several of the regiments to proceed home to be replaced by North Carolina troops, so that a four-day practice march was ordered on short notice.

The division covered sixty miles in a four days' march, crossing the Oregon Mountains on the third day. On the first day eleven men fell out and had to be brought in by the sanitary train. On the second day the march was well made except in one regiment, the 16th, which had a large number of stragglers. On the third day crossing the mountains only nine men fell out and had to be brought in by the sanitary train. On the fourth day the whole command came in in good shape.

The organizations were given a taste of real service conditions by having their trains consolidated at the rear of a long column. On two days these trains could not join their organizations until late and officers and men were made to realize how long it takes for trains to join troops from the rear of a long column. The troops did very well on the whole. The supply system worked out well. Some of the local papers here complained that trains were not at the camp sites when the troops arrived, but service conditions do not permit such arrangements. There is little experience gained in marches where troops arrive in camps prepared and supplied for them. On this march all supplies were delivered by wagon and truck trains from the rear.

Ambulance Company No. 2, Field Hospital No. 2, the 1st, 3d and 10th Regiments and probably one of the companies of Engineers will be replaced by corresponding organizations from North Carolina. The division will be joined by one regiment, Infantry, and one regiment, Artillery, from Pennsylvania. The 2d Infantry here in camp is being converted into artillery.

TRIP OF MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 28, 1916.

Capt. O. L. Brunzell, 20th Inf., commanding Motor Truck Company No. 4, brought this truck company overland from El Paso to Fort Sam Houston, starting on Sept. 7 and arriving on Sept. 18; distance, 678 miles. The company consists of thirty-three 1½-ton Packard special trucks, one touring car and one roadster; one officer, two enlisted men and fifty civilian employees. The greatest distance made in one day was 120 miles, from 6 a.m. to 5:45 p.m., from Fort Stockton to Ozona, Texas. The least distance was four miles in two days, in mud from two to three feet deep and heavy rains, between Fort Hancock and Finlay, Texas.

The daily schedule and route was as follows:

	Miles.
Sept. 7, El Paso, 6:40 a.m., to Fort Hancock, 6 p.m.	53.0
Sept. 8, Fort Hancock, 6 a.m., to point east of Fort Hancock, 8:15 p.m.	4.0
Sept. 9, Stuck in mud all day.	0.0
Sept. 10, Camp, 6 a.m., to Van Horn, 8:15 p.m.	67.5
Sept. 11, Van Horn, 8:15 a.m., to Boracho, 6:30 p.m.	30.0
Sept. 12, Boracho, 5:45 a.m., to Valentine, 6:15 p.m.	48.5
Sept. 13, Valentine, 6:30 a.m., to Marfa, 4:15 p.m.	26.9
Sept. 14, Marfa, 8 a.m., to Fort Stockton, 4 p.m.	92.0
Sept. 15, Fort Stockton, 6:10 a.m., to Ozona, 6 p.m.	120.0
Sept. 16, Ozona, 8:25 a.m., to Junction, 6:30 p.m.	104.0
Sept. 17, Junction, 7:40 a.m., to Kerrville, 4:30 p.m.	66.6
Sept. 18, Kerrville, 7 a.m., to Fort Sam Houston, 2 p.m.	65.6
Total	678.1

All trucks stood the trip and came through in good shape, which speaks well for the Packard 1½-ton special truck; over roads which were muddy in places, while in others rough and rocky. The twenty-two per cent. grade, one and a half miles long, between Sheffield and Ozona, was climbed without a single truck being stalled, with an average load per truck of one ton, which consisted of 5,000 gallons of gasoline, motor and transmission oil, camp equipment, rations, wood and bridge repairing material.

This truck company was organized by Capt. O. L. Brunzell at El Paso, Texas, in July, 1916.

The German newspapers state that up to the present 430,000 Iron Crosses have been conferred, of which 420,000 are of the second class, each weighing eighteen grams (about two-thirds of an ounce). Half of the metal is cast iron and half silver, so that altogether 150

hundredweights of metal and 140,000 meters (eighty-seven miles) of ribbon have been used in these awards.

NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

Some officers of the National Guard express doubt as to the status of officers and men in the Guard who may be discharged for physical disability while the Guard is in the Federal service. It has been claimed that officers and men so discharged may regain their old place in the National Guard of the state after it has been mustered out of the Federal service. Other officers contend that officers and enlisted men who may be found physically unfit for service while in the Army of the United States cannot re-enter the National Guard after it is mustered out from the Federal service. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has rendered an opinion which seems to make it clear that officers and men found physically unfit for service must be discharged both from the Federal service and the National Guard and that they cannot re-enter the latter. He points out that under the National Defense Act the National Guard is both a national force and a state force and that no officer or enlisted man can remain a member unless he is physically qualified for Federal service. He further states that Section 115 of the National Defense Act provides for a medical examination to determine the physical condition of officers and men called into service of the United States, and it appears clear, he says, that an officer or enlisted man upon being examined as required and found physically defective must be discharged, not only from the operation of the call into the Federal service, but also from the National Guard.

As to whether the numerous officers who have resigned from the National Guard while in the Federal service will be permitted to re-enter their old commands with their former rank, when their organizations are mustered out of the Federal service, it is still an open question. The Judge Advocate General of the Army, it is understood, has this question under consideration.

MASSACHUSETTS AND VERMONT.

Field Hospital Company No. 1, Mass. N.G., arrived at its home station at Boston Sept. 25 from El Paso, Texas. There were five officers and sixty-nine men. The hospital company was the first New England National Guard organization to reach the border in response to President Wilson's call. The company is in command of Major John D. R. Woodworth.

Batteries A, B and C, Massachusetts Field Artillery, and Troop A, Massachusetts Cavalry, on duty at El Paso, have been ordered home for muster out of the Federal service. They will be mustered at their respective armories.

The 1st Regiment of Vermont National Guard on its return to Burlington from Texas for muster out of the Federal service received a rousing welcome from the people of the city. After a street parade on Sept. 28, under command of Col. Ira L. Reeves, the regiment was entertained at dinner at the Van Ness House and listened to complimentary addresses by different speakers. The latter included W. T. Scofield, chairman of the military committee of Burlington's business men; Dr. Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, as toastmaster; Mayor A. S. Drew, Colonel Reeves, Gen. T. S. Peck, Adjutant General Lee S. Tillston, Col. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A., and others. Among other guests present were President John M. Thomas, of Middlebury College; Capt. A. B. Cox, U.S.A., Capt. S. A. Howard, U.S.A., John W. Boutwell, commander of Stannard Post, No. 2, of the G.A.R.; Dean G. H. Perkins, of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Vermont; Dean J. L. Hills, of the College of Agriculture of the university; Dr. H. C. Tinkham, dean of the Medical College, and Chaplain Moody, of St. Johnsbury.

NEW YORK.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, chaplain of the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Colonel Norton, on duty at McAllen, Texas, in an interesting letter to the Brooklyn Eagle on the 100-mile practice march of the regiment says, in part: "Next to General O'Ryan's closing down of all saloons and disorderly houses, his assignment of the test march of 100 miles through a trying territory ranks as the wisest effort he has made for our common good. The 23d was the last of the nine Infantry regiments of this division, which, by the way, outvies any other on the border to undertake this famous hike. During the concluding day of August and the opening week in September this hitherto unparalleled military experience for the Guard was our portion. The men entered upon it with determination, executed it with success, returned from it invigorated. I wish Brooklyn citizens who have inspired us with their support and confidence could have seen the boys of 'Ours' striding down the last pike with but one man in the ambulance wagon. Only seven, a remarkably small number, sent to the base during the entire trip, and not a single case for discipline. Calm, cool, collected, smiling and sagacious, as his wont, Colonel Norton rode into his own camp that day a contented commander, followed by Majors Blanton, Addison and Sawyer. They had finished the appointed task with the minimum of fuss and advertisement, and the maximum of efficiency and soldierly conduct. Anxious mothers who bewail their sons prostrate on the roadside and write out their griefs for the press can be reassured. Free from drink, free from vice, free from loud-mouthedness, free from the contagion of a city's baser life; dun-colored, determined and erect, these same sons are better physically, morally and religiously for having proved out the stuff of which they are made, and also what they can do. And, what is far more important, what they can do without."

The 1st Regiment of New York Field Artillery, Col. H. H. Rogers, has been selected to return to its home station from the Texas border for muster out of the Federal service under the recent orders from the War Department.

NEW JERSEY.

The 1st Infantry, of Newark, arrived in its home town Sept. 30 for muster out of the Federal service. It was given a most enthusiastic welcome. The regiment had served in Arizona since June and for the last three weeks has been held at Sea Girt. Cheer after cheer went up as the regiment, headed by Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine and staff, marched up Broad street. Mayor Thomas L. Raymond with other city officials reviewed the regiment at Branch Brook Park. From there the regiment marched to the armory.

According to a newspaper despatch from Douglas, Ariz., all the officers of the 1st Field Company of the New Jersey Signal Company sent in their resignations on Sept. 30 last because it is said they were displeased with an order of the Southern Department transferring the company from Douglas to Nogales, Ariz., for further training. Those who resigned are Capt. William Y.

Dear, commanding the company; 1st Lieuts. Christian Heidt, Thomas Armstrong and Frederick E. Ferris. The resignations were presented to Capt. Claude E. Lanterman, of Battery A, acting adjutant of the New Jersey brigade. The officers, it is stated, not only expressed indignation at the order sending the command further West, but criticised the War Department for keeping the company anywhere at all on the border, as further border service on the part of the command was held by the officers to be useless.

The 4th New Jersey Infantry, under Col. George T. Vickers, arrived in Jersey City from the camp at Sea Girt, N.J., Oct. 2, and in a street parade was accorded a rousing reception. Mayor Fagan, accompanied by other city officials, reviewed the command and afterwards went to the armory, where he made a complimentary address. The regiment arrived at Sea Girt some three weeks ago from the Mexican border for muster out of the Federal service.

Battery C, New Jersey Field Artillery, left the camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., Oct. 2, for the Mexican border. It had 142 men and four officers, Capt. Edward C. James, 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Nordin and 2d Lieuts. Frank C. Nagel and Robert L. Eaton. Surg. John R. Manley and Alfred T. Seal are accompanying the battery. They were formerly members of the 1st Field Hospital.

CONNECTICUT.

Governor W. H. Holcomb, of Connecticut, accompanied by Adjutant General George A. Cole, who has been visiting the Connecticut National Guard on the Mexican border and other points, was in San Francisco Oct. 3. As to his views on the border situation he was quoted as follows: "The United States will have to go in there. The longer we wait the worse we will make it. If the people could see the conditions on the border they would insist on going in. I found the soldiers in good health, but smarting under the humiliations put upon them by the Mexicans almost daily. It seems that the Mexican soldiers may shoot across the border as often as they like, but the moment an American soldier crosses the line he is punished by forfeiture of six months' pay and six months in the Federal prison. I saw a shameful instance of this situation Sunday. Capt. H. W. Wilson, of the Idaho Medical Corps, while standing in Nogales, Ariz., was shot by a Mexican who was standing in Nogales, Sonora."

MARYLAND AND TENNESSEE.

The mustering out of Battery A, Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard, composed of influential men, is in contravention of Secretary Baker's announced policy of requiring border service of all National Guard units before demobilization. Battery A has seen no border service, having been held in the camp at Laurel, Md., since mustered in the Federal service. Secretary Baker's action has raised considerable criticism among Guardsmen who have been on the border without relief for months. Most of the pressure to have Battery A mustered out, it is said, was brought to bear by a large Baltimore corporation which employs many of the men and which became tired of its bargain to pay them their salaries while in the Federal service, especially as they were performing no active duty.

The 4th Infantry of Maryland arrived from the state mobilization camp at Laurel at its armory in Baltimore on Sept. 26. It went into camp at Laurel on June 23, where it has been for three months.

The 3d Infantry of Tennessee has arrived at McAllen, Texas, and forms a part of the 6th Division. The regimental commander is Col. Cary F. Spence, a prominent merchant and leading citizen of Knoxville. The lieutenant colonel is James A. Gleason, the regimental adjutant Capt. Thomas J. Wyrick, both of Knoxville. All three of these officers are veterans of the Spanish-American War, Colonel Spence having been adjutant of the 6th U.S. Volunteers, while Colonel Gleason and Captain Wyrick were enlisted men in the 3d and 4th Tennessee Regiments, respectively. The 3d Tennessee is composed entirely from men of the mountains and valleys of east Tennessee.

NORTH CAROLINA AND MISSOURI.

The 2d Regiment, North Carolina National Guard, entrained at Moorhead City, N.C., Sept. 26, for border duty at El Paso.

The 1st Regiment, Missouri National Guard, returned to St. Louis from the border Sept. 26 for muster out of the Federal service.

IOWA AND ILLINOIS.

The San Antonio (Texas) Express of Sept. 26 reports that 200 members of the Iowa National Guard, a brigade of which is stationed at Brownsville, Texas, varied the monotony of camp life on the night of Sept. 25 with a "shirt tail" parade through the business section of the city, led by the regimental band. Clad in pajamas, shouting at the tops of their voices and cutting boyish capers on the streets, the impromptu parade suddenly enlivened an otherwise quiet street. No attempt was made by the civil or military police to interfere with the fun.

The 1st Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Foreman, on duty at Brownsville, Texas, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., on Sept. 20. In line of platoons the regiment extended the length of the polo field and made an impressive sight. Then column was formed and the review started. The regiment passed first at a walk, then at a trot, and then at a gallop, the spectators applauding. Just previous to the review the ceremonies of retreat were conducted. The 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, Illinois National Guard, in camp at Springfield, were mustered out of the Federal service on Oct. 4 and 5, respectively. Battery F, Illinois Artillery, numbering 119 men, most of whom were students at the University of Illinois, was mustered out of the Federal service at Springfield Sept. 25.

MINNESOTA AND OREGON.

Battery F, Field Artillery, of Minnesota National Guard, composed of university students, was mustered out of the Federal service at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 26. Practically all the men will re-enter the university, it is said. Whether the unit will remain a member of the Minnesota National Guard will be decided by Adjutant General Fred B. Wood. Capt. W. F. Rhinow, of Battery F, has returned to the university to resume command of the cadet corps. Plans are being formed for the recruiting of a new F Battery. Three officers have expressed their intention of remaining with the command in an effort to muster in a full quota of men in the new battery.

The 3d Infantry, Oregon National Guard, Col. Clenard McLaughlin (captain, 30th U.S. Inf.), was mustered out of the Federal service at Clackamas, Ore., Sept. 25. The 3d Oregon, it is claimed, was the first Infantry command to be mustered into the Federal service when the call came. It had served in Arizona, and when

mustered out had some 1,100 men and comprised fifteen units.

OKLAHOMA AND NEW MEXICO.

A motor ambulance company has been organizing at Tulsa, Okla., for muster into the Federal service. Its officers are: Capt. H. G. LaReau, organizer of the company and who formerly saw service with the Michigan National Guard Hospital Corps, organizing the hospital troops at the Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical College; Lieut. M. J. Ferguson, who has been with the troops in the British army following the opening of the European war and who will be the ranking lieutenant of the ambulance company; Lieut. J. F. Capps, one of the better known physicians of Tulsa, and Lieut. J. J. Nebhan. The company has been drilling on the lawn of the Tulsa High School. The command numbers some 125 officers and men.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Porterfield, 1st Inf., New Mexico National Guard, was placed on trial before a G.C.M. at El Paso, Texas, Sept. 30, on a charge of illegal enlistment of men alleged to have been former jail prisoners. Brig. Gen. E. LeRoy Sweetser, of the 2d Brigade of Massachusetts, is president of the court.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Owing to the efforts of Major Gen. Charles M. Clement, commanding the division of Pennsylvania National Guard at El Paso, Texas, it has been wisely decided that the Pennsylvanians ordered home will go direct to their armories for muster out, instead of to Mount Gretna. The troops ordered home are the 1st, 3d and 10th Infantry, Field Hospital Corps No. 2 and Field Ambulance Corps No. 2. A series of civic receptions, governed only by the time the various regiments and troops return from their service on the Mexican border, will be given for the men of the 1st Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard when they come home.

Major Gen. Charles M. Clement, Pa. N.G., commanding the 7th Division of National Guard, on duty at El Paso, Texas, under date of Oct. 1 in an official communication to his command says: "It has happened a number of times recently that Signal Corps lines have been deliberately cut by members of this command. On the recent practice march a line laid by the Signal Corps was cut in several places, destroying communication between the Cavalry and the head of the division. It is believed that the seriousness of this offense is not generally understood or appreciated. These lines of information established by the Signal Corps may carry important requests for supplies, ammunition and reinforcements. The success or failure of military operations very often depends on these lines working properly throughout. To cut such a line is analogous to shooting into one's own command. Every officer and enlisted man of this command should be keenly interested in the success of the Field Battalion, Signal Corps, which is doing such good work in this division. Everyone should facilitate its work in every way possible."

NOTES OF THE BORDER.

The weekly health report from the Southern Department for the week ended Sept. 30, 1916, shows the per cent. sick of Militia to be 2.25, with seven deaths. The causes of death were as follows: Cardiac dilation, 1; dysentery, 2; tumor, 1; pneumonia, 1; and drowning, 2. The per cent. sick of Regulars was 3.42, with five deaths.

The movements of the Kansas regiments from Eagle Pass to San Antonio in motor trucks, a distance of 322 miles, half with the troops aboard, showed a gain of \$2.30 per man over the cost of making the same movement by rail, \$1,765.45 by motor against \$5,837.70 by rail. In the divisional march from Fort Sam Houston to Austin, under Gen. H. A. Greene, only one day's supply was issued to the troops, communication with the base being maintained by two motor truck companies of thirty-two each, bearing supplies.

"There are now fifteen aerial squads on the Mexican border between San Antonio and Pharr," according to C. J. Trudeau, of the Aviation Section, U.S.A., who has just returned from Brownsville, Texas, and who is quoted in Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering. "Under orders recently issued by General Funston we have been doing between twenty-two and twenty-seven miles a day border patrol for the past three weeks. The work is mostly for practice, but we have orders to report if we see any Mexicans crossing the river. We carry three or four men in a squad. We are permitted to fly over Mexican territory, but not to alight."

NATIONAL GUARD TO AND FROM BORDER.

The War Department on Oct. 5 issued instructions to all department commanders of the Army to send all National Guard organizations still in state mobilization camps to the border as soon as they can arrange transportation facilities. These orders affect troops which have not seen service on the border, in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Colorado, New Hampshire, New York and Mississippi. War Department statistics show that there are about 104,000 Militia now on the border. The 8,000 ordered South Oct. 5 will relieve a similar number, which will be returned to home stations for muster out of the Federal service. Secretary Baker has said there would be no general redistribution of troops in the Southern Department until the American-Mexican Joint Commission, in session at Atlantic City, evolves some system of border control, and there is nothing definite as yet as to when all the National Guard are to be ordered home.

Major General Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, on Oct. 5 announced that the following National Guard organizations serving on the border had been selected to proceed home for muster out of the Federal service:

Massachusetts—5th, 8th and 9th Infantry and brigade headquarters at El Paso; squadron Cavalry less one troop, and battalion Signal Corps.

New York—1st Battalion, 22d Engineers, and Field Hospital No. 1, in Brownsville district.

Connecticut—2d Infantry, two troops Cavalry, Field Hospital and Ambulance Company.

Maryland—1st Infantry and brigade headquarters.

District of Columbia—Field hospital.

In addition portions of California, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois contingents are relieved.

The National Guard units in mobilization camps on Oct. 1, 1916, which have not yet gone to the border, are as follows:

Alabama: Brigade headquarters, 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 4th Infantry, 1st Company, Signal Corps, Ambulance Company No. 1, Field Hospital No. 1, 1st Regiment Cavalry.

Colorado: 1st Separate Battalion Infantry, 2d Sep-

arate Battalion Infantry, Field Hospital No. 1, Company A, Signal Corps.

Georgia: Brigade headquarters, 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 5th Infantry, 2d Squadron Cavalry, Troop A, Cavalry, Field Hospital No. 1.

Florida: 1st Field Hospital.

Mississippi: 1st Infantry.

New Hampshire: Troop A, Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen; Company A, Signal Corps, Field Hospital No. 1.

New York: Field Hospital No. 3.

Tennessee: Troop C, Cavalry, Troop D, Cavalry; official report of muster in not a matter of record.

Virginia: 1st Squadron, Cavalry, Company A, Engineers, Field Company, Signal Corps, Field Hospital No. 1.

West Virginia: 2d Infantry.

The following National Guard organizations will be sent to home stations for muster out in lieu of the Michigan contingent which has recently been ordered to the border: 1st Kansas Infantry, Troop M, Rhode Island Cavalry, Troop A, Massachusetts Cavalry, Company A, Pennsylvania Engineers, New Jersey Signal Company, Connecticut 1st Ambulance Company, New Jersey 1st Ambulance Company and 1st Field Hospital.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller reverses the decision of the Auditor and allows Lieut. Virgil Baker, U.S.N., \$34.35 paid for freight on household goods shipped from New York to San Juan, Porto Rico, which is registered in the Department as the place of Lieutenant Baker's usual residence. The Comptroller holds that an officer is entitled to the transportation at the public expense of his baggage, within the limitation of weight, when ordered from duty in the United States to his home outside the limits of the United States.

Lieut. Harold De F. Burdick, C.A.C., is allowed by the Comptroller his claim of \$66 for damage to his property en route from Fort Casey to Fort Kamehameha, H.T. The Auditor refused to pass the claim because he did not think the evidence sufficient to allow it.

The Comptroller decides, in the case of Asst. Paymr. F. C. Craig, U.S.N., that a cablegram sent to secure a stoppage against the pay of an enlisted man docked \$152.97 by a G.C.M. cannot be charged against the pay due the man, as it was sent by an officer of the Government to protect the interest of the Government.

It is held, in response to an inquiry from the Secretary of War, that the discharge of an enlisted man to accept a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps is not a discharge at the termination of an enlisted period which gives title to continuous-service pay for the enlistment period in which serving at the time of the discharge to accept a commission.

The Comptroller refused to allow the claim of Paymr. P. J. Willett, U.S.N., for \$159.05 expenses incurred in traveling back and forth between Honolulu, where he was pay officer and purchasing pay officer, and Pearl Harbor, eight miles away, where he was storekeeper. It was held that these "were expenses incurred by reason of the performance of duties pertaining to his station" and not "legitimate expenses of travel," not being incurred while the claimant was in a travel status.

"During the battles about Petersburg in the sixties the hospitals were kept very well filled with sick and wounded," writes Dr. R. C. Smith, of White Stone, Va., in the Confederate Veteran. "Among many who were carried to the general hospital one afternoon was a young man wounded in the forehead. His frontal bone was fractured, and a triangular piece of bone protruded. On examination the surgeons, finding the patient calm and not showing evidence of much pain, concluded to wait until the next morning to remove the piece of bone, considering it rather a critical operation, as there might be danger of rupturing the meninges and perforating the brain. Late in the night the young man was suddenly awakened by something scratching his face. He knocked at the intruder and saw a large rat running from his bed. Having a peculiar sensation about his forehead, he put his hand to find what the trouble was and found that the rat had removed the piece of bone without an anesthetic or other instrument than his teeth. My information of this came from the Petersburg Express, which had quite an article in it on the surgical operation performed by a rat. The paper did not give the name of the patient nor the command to which he belonged. The first five years of my practice were in Camden county, N.C. In 1871 I was at the protracted meeting in Currituck county on one occasion and was introduced to a man who had a considerable depression in his forehead. Upon inquiry I learned that he was the self-same man upon whom the rat had performed a most successful operation. He said that he had a good recovery and went back to his command promptly. That rat evidently did not deem it prudent to delay such a critical operation. No doubt there are some persons still living who read the same article in the Express. I am sorry that I cannot recall the name of the man who had this unique experience."

A new proving ground for ordnance is to be established by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation near May's Landing, N.J. The site of the proposed proving plant is about 20,000 acres in extent and runs for eighteen miles along the Great Egg Harbor River. To a large degree the new plant will be used in the testing of ordnance of various calibers built by the Bethlehem Corporation for the U.S. Government. It will also be the place where the various types of ordnance built for foreign governments will be tested.

In "American Defence" for September Carl Holiday presents anew the claim of "Fighting Jack Barry" to the title of "Founder of the American Navy," saying: "This impetuous, audacious Irishman died in 1803 and sleeps to-day in old St. Mary's churchyard, Philadelphia. No monument, it seems, has been reared to his memory; doubtless many American seamen to-day know little or nothing of him. How quickly the American people forget. Surely the true father of the United States Navy is deserving of better treatment from the nation for which he battled." One of the boldest deeds of all naval warfare is credited to Barry. "Washington's men were starving at Valley Forge; the Redcoats were enjoying life at Philadelphia. Jack Barry resolved to reverse the conditions. With twenty-seven picked sea-dogs in four small rowboats he went down the Delaware one dark night, stole past the British fort, destroyed every supply boat they could find, and at the mouth of the harbor actually boarded a British warship, swept the decks and captured 130 sailors, ten guns and a mass of supplies

that rejoiced the hearts—and stomachs—of the army at Valley Forge. It is doubtful whether in the history of all military and naval warfare this deed was ever paralleled in audacity and success. The English could not believe it and sent a frigate to aid their vessel; but the ship, with 'Fighting Jack' aboard, had departed for more hospitable waters."

A forced demonstration of the value of aircraft in scouting work was given in the waters off Lynn, Mass., on Oct. 3, when two aeroplanes were sent out from the Burgess aeroplane manufacturing plant at Marblehead in search of Lawrence Sperry, inventor of the aeroplane stabilizer, who had become lost in a flight from Amityville, L.I., to Marblehead. On his flight Sperry was accompanied as far as Lynn by Capt. Leo A. Dewey, U.S.A., Captain Dewey leaving the aeroplane at Lynn, where they had landed owing to the inability of the craft to rise again with two men on board. This was early on the evening of Oct. 2, and when the Sperry aeroplane failed to appear at Marblehead within a reasonable time it was decided to send search parties after him at day-break on the morning of Oct. 3. In addition to the two aeroplanes, a torpedoboot destroyer was sent out from the navy yard, Charlestown. Within half an hour one of the Burgess aeroplanes found Sperry aboard a coasting schooner with his flying boat in tow. The cause of his accident was a shortage of gasoline.

A suit to enjoin the Washington Loose Leaf Company and William G. Albrecht from printing and selling a publication known as "The Recruit's Handy Book, U.S. Navy," was filed in the District Supreme Court in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 28, by the U.S. Naval Institute of Annapolis and James W. Conroy, trustee. The petitioners allege the Washington firm has infringed a copyright on the publication and has sold 4,000 copies to the Navy Department. The book was the work of Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam when a lieutenant in the Navy. The court is asked perpetually to enjoin the Washington Loose Leaf Company from printing or selling copies of the book and to give an account of the profits made on the issues sold during the past three years at the rate of \$1 a copy. The petition was filed by Attorney Ernest Wilkinson. A large part of the expenses of the U.S. Naval Institute have been paid out of the profits of its copyrighted works. This is apparently the first attempt anyone has made to infringe these copyrights.

Mrs. Jenny Bigelow Tracy, secretary of the Martlaer's Rock Association, requests us to state that this association, organized for the purpose of preserving the house of the late Miss Anna B. Warner on Constitution Island, opposite West Point, is very anxious to locate the negative of a photograph taken of the house with Miss Warner standing by the door. The photograph in question is thought by Bertha Buckner, Miss Warner's devoted attendant, to have been taken by Mr. Waugh when he was a cadet. It must have been done prior to 1908, because in that year a copy of this photograph was presented by Miss Warner to the Hon. John Bigelow on his ninety-first birthday, with a pretty note stating that the old house was older than he. Anyone kind enough to help procure a copy of this picture or to obtain the negative will incur the enduring gratitude of the Martlaer's Rock Association. Mrs. Tracy's address is "Stonehurst," Highland Falls, N.Y.

Plans and specifications have been submitted the Navy Department for three additional permanent hangars to be constructed outside the walls of the aeronautical station at Pensacola, Fla. Some of the land which was reclaimed by the removal of several houses from the Warrington settlement, will be used for the purpose and the hangars will be built along the same specifications as the three which are now at the station. The structures are built of steel framework, and covered with corrugated metal, having ample lighting facilities through large glass windows in the sides and ends. The removal of the houses in the two settlements has been completed, although some of the assembly work on the houses remain to be done. The wide cleared area made by the removal of the houses at Woolsey will be used as a balloon field, and will be equipped as such.

Prevention of fog at sea in the vicinity of a vessel cannot be accomplished by the distribution of oil on the surface of the water. Reports of experiments along this line, as recommended by the Naval Hydrographic Office, indicate that such distribution of oil had no noticeable effect on the fog. Four reports from Navy vessels along the Maine and Massachusetts coasts and on the Delaware River show oil is useless in the diminishing or preventing fog. Off Marous Hook, Pa., where there are a number of oil establishments, the U.S.S. Melville on her trial trip ran into a dense fog. Her captain reported that there was thick film of oil on the water for miles around, but the ship was fogbound twelve hours.

The U.S. armored cruiser Memphis, wrecked in Santo Domingo harbor Aug. 20, will be abandoned as a total loss by the Navy Department. As much as possible of the material will be salvaged and will be taken north on the U.S.S. Hancock. Naval Constr. W. G. Du Bose, U.S.N., and a representative of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, who investigated the condition of the ship, reported that her whole bottom has been crushed and her engines lifted out of position.

The torpedoboot destroyer Wilkes had her four-hour endurance run in a choppy sea on the Rockland, Me., course on Oct. 1, averaging 29.55 knots. The contract required an average of 29.50. A four-hour run at twenty knots, using main turbines, was also within fuel economy requirements.

A number of torpedoboot destroyers left Newport, R.I., Oct. 2 for the maneuvers in Buzzards Bay and Buzzards Bay, which will continue during October. The boats going to Buzzards Bay will engage in torpedo practice over the 12,000-yard range.

The name of H. I. Benedict, Route 1, Nashville, Tenn., should be included in the list of candidates that passed the examination for the Army Dental Corps, given in our issue of Sept. 30, page 141.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., President of the Army War College, retires for age on Oct. 12, 1916, and the active list loses a very valuable officer. General Macomb was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 12, 1852, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. No. 4 in the class of 1874, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Artillery. He served on frontier duty at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, and was then appointed aide-de-camp to Brevet Major General Meigs, while on a tour of duty in Europe to study the constitution and government of European armies. From 1891 until 1896 he was in command of Corps No. 1 of the Central American Division of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, being in the field in Central America. In the Porto Rican campaign in 1898 Colonel Macomb served in the field. In 1901 he took part in the organization of the new mountain batteries which afterwards played such a conspicuous part in the movements in Mindanao. After completing these duties he returned to the States and was assigned for duty as a member of the Ordnance Board and Board of Ordnance and Fortifications until 1903, when he was detailed to the General Staff of the Army. During the Japanese war he was with the Russian army in Manchuria as an observer all through the memorable campaign of 1905. He was promoted first lieutenant Sept. 6, 1879; captain, 7th Artillery, March 8, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, Nov. 4, 1901, and lieutenant colonel March 26, 1906; colonel April 5, 1907, and was appointed brigadier general Nov. 15, 1910. On the reorganization of the Artillery arm in June, 1907, he was assigned to the 6th Field Artillery. General Macomb was assigned to the new military district of Hawaii, and was a member of the General Staff at Washington, D.C. General Macomb is a son of the late Col. John N. Macomb, U.S.A., and a grandson of the late Rear Admiral John Rodgers, U.S.N. He is also a brother of Col. Augustus C. Macomb, Cav., U.S.A., and uncle of Lieut. John G. Macomb, 14th U.S. Inf.

Major Frank K. Fergusson, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been promoted lieutenant colonel, vice Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., promoted.

Capt. Guy V. Rukke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been promoted major, vice Major Robert M. Winn, who died Aug. 12.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U.S.A., retired, who was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in battle in the Civil War, died on Oct. 1, 1916, at Philadelphia, Pa., at his home, 300 South Tenth street, where he had been living quietly. He was known as one of the most dashing and courageous officers in the war. General Pennypacker was a victim of seven wounds he received in the war in combats while leading his men. He was born in Pennsylvania June 1, 1842, and entered the Volunteers in April, 1861, as Q.M. sergeant, 9th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was appointed captain of the 97th Pennsylvania Infantry in August, 1861, and rose to the rank of colonel of the command. He was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers Feb. 18, 1865, and resigned in April, 1866. In 1862-1863 he served in the 10th Corps, participating in the engagements of Fort Wagner, Fort Gregg, the siege of Charleston and the taking of Fernandina and Jacksonville. In April, 1863, he joined the Army of the James in Virginia. At Green Plain, while leading a charge, he was shot three times, being knocked to the ground each time, but after each wound he staggered to his feet and continued his charge. In that charge 175 out of his 295 men were killed or wounded. At Fort Fisher he led a charge and was the first man to plant the flag on the Confederate works, again being wounded. He lost 301 of the 685 men in his regiment in the engagement. Secretary of War Stanton reported his work with special commendation to President Lincoln, as a result of which a Congressional medal was awarded to Colonel Pennypacker for "distinguished bravery in battle," and he was brevetted major general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed colonel of the 34th U.S. Infantry in 1866, was transferred to the 16th Infantry in 1869, and was retired for wounds in the line of duty in 1882. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list in 1904. During the reconstruction period General Pennypacker was sent to the South, and conducted himself so as to win the affection of those among whom he was placed. General Pennypacker never married. He was known as one of the handsomest men in the Army at the time he won his spurs. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Union League. General Pennypacker was one of the few officers mentioned in Grant's memoirs. He traveled in Europe after the Civil War and was received with every attention by several of the monarchs of Europe.

General Orders 55, Sept. 18, 1916, issued by Lieut. Col. E. V. Smith, commanding the 6th U.S. Infantry, in camp at El Valle, Mexico, announces "with sincere sorrow and deepest regret the untimely death of Col. John H. Beacom, of this regiment, which occurred twelve o'clock noon on Sunday, Sept. 17, 1916, at Colonia Dublan, Mexico." After giving the military record of Colonel Beacom, Lieutenant Colonel Smith goes on to say: "His conscientious performance of his duty won for him the admiration and respect of those serving with him. His military service extended over a period of more than thirty-four years and embraced every element of field, garrison and staff duty and service in time of war and threatened hostilities. With this regiment he entered Mexico with the punitive expedition on March 15, 1916, and had been active, alert and constantly with the troops on this trying duty in camp and on the march. His example has inspired the officers and men in his command to bear patiently and with fortitude the rigors and hardships of this campaign. On Sept. 15 he left the regiment on his way to Calexico, Cal., to assume a higher command, to which he had been assigned by the War Department. Taken suddenly ill at Colonia Dublan while en route to his new station, he died after an illness of less than two hours. In the death of Colonel Beacom the Army has lost one of its best officers and wisest counsellors; the regiment a conscientious and just commander, and the entire personnel of the regiment is in mourning for the death of its best friend. Colonel Beacom's life was devoted to his country; his services and achievements belong to the Army. He leaves a noble record, an unblemished name, and his memory will ever be a guide to inspire us to faithful, honest and conscientious performance of duty in that service which

he so long graced by his marked personality. The regimental commander voices the sentiment of the entire regiment in extending to the relatives of the deceased officer his heartfelt sympathy."

The remains of the late Col. John H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf., arrived in El Paso on Sept. 29, 1916, from Colonia Dublan, Mexico. Funeral services were held from the Peak undertaking establishment, conducted by Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th U.S. Inf. The remains were escorted to the Union Station by the 23d Infantry, with the regimental band of the 6th U.S. Infantry playing the funeral march. The pallbearers were Gens. George Bell and Charles G. Morton, Cols. Alfred Hasbrouck, W. F. Martin, George H. Morgan, W. K. Wright, C. T. Menoher and Lieut. Col. W. R. Sample. Eight non-commissioned officers carried the remains, which were shipped to the former home of Colonel Beacom at Wellsville, Ohio. Colonel Beacom died of heart failure at Colonia Dublan Sept. 17, while preparing to leave Mexico for Calexico, Cal., where he was to assume command of a brigade of the National Guard.

Major David Wilson Reed, U.S.V., father of Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N., died at his home, Waukon, Iowa, on Sept. 22, 1916, at the age of seventy-five years. He was born at Cortland, N.Y., April 2, 1841, and went with his parents to Iowa in 1855, where the family became identified with the pioneer history of the state. Having entered Upper Iowa University in 1860, he enlisted in the University Recruits early in 1861 and was mustered into the Federal service with the 12th Iowa Regiment. At Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he received a gunshot wound, shattering the right thigh, and was taken prisoner when his regiment was surrounded, but was left on the field and was recaptured in the second day's fighting by the Federals and sent to hospital. He soon afterward returned to his command and served throughout the remainder of the war, participating in all the engagements of his regiment. While acting as field officer at the battle of Spanish Fort he was brevetted for gallantry, was commissioned major on Nov. 21, 1865, and was mustered out on Jan. 20, 1866. Returning to his home, he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and was subsequently appointed and elected to various public offices in his own town and state. From 1895 to 1910 he held the office of secretary of the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, devoting these years to the duty of relocating old roads, camps and battle lines, involving a constant labor of correspondence, interview and consultation. The commendation of the results obtained and the knowledge of work well done was sufficient compensation to him for the years of separation from his old home and friends while residing at the Shiloh Park. From 1910 till his death he was chairman of the commission, and only returned to his home in Iowa after he was disabled by an accident in which he received a broken thigh. In 1902 Major Reed completed and published his "Battle of Shiloh," which was distributed freely to the survivors of the battle, both Federals and Confederates. "The enthusiastic commendation of this volume by numbers of its recipients," writes a correspondent, "was very grateful to its author, and in the following year he compiled and published 'The History of the 12th Iowa Regiment,' which was equally well received in its more limited sphere." Major Reed was identified with all the best interests of the communities in which he lived and took active part for many years in school and church work to secure their success and progress. He was a member of the Illinois Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., of the George H. Thomas Post, G.A.R., of Chicago. He was a Mason and a member of the Woodman fraternity. The surviving members of his family are his wife, Ellen Manson Reed; two daughters, M. Althea Reed and Gertrude (Mrs. F. L. Beeman), and a son, Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N. His only surviving sister is Mrs. L. E. Fellows, of Lansing, Iowa.

Med. Dir. George B. Wilson, U.S.N., in command of the United States Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., died suddenly Oct. 1, 1916, at that institution from blood poisoning. He was taken ill Sept. 27, and was operated upon immediately. Dr. Wilson was born in Kittery, Me., June 17, 1863, and was a graduate of Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the Navy in 1889, and after visiting all parts of the world, saw active service in the Spanish-American War. He had a total sea service of close on fourteen years and a shore duty of over fourteen years. He had been in charge of the naval hospital since June 1, 1912. He was a member of the Boston City Club, New York Club and Army and Navy Club of Washington. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Edwin S. Goodspeed, and a nephew, Warren M. Goodspeed, both of Duxbury.

Mr. Loyall Farragut, son of the late Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, U.S.N., died of heart disease at his summer home at Ashfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1916. Mr. Farragut's winter home was at No. 113 East Thirty-sixth street, New York, the house that was presented to his father by the people of New York. Mr. Farragut was born in Norfolk, Va., and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1868, being assigned to the 21st Infantry as a second lieutenant. He was transferred to the 5th Artillery in 1869, and resigned from the Army in April, 1872. Mr. Farragut before being appointed a cadet served in 1861-1863 as secretary to his father. He was aboard the Hartford during the passage of the enemy's batteries at Port Hudson and Grand Gulf in 1863. After resigning from the Army he entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He remained with that road until the death of his wife in 1896. He was the author of his father's biography which appeared under the title "David Glasgow Farragut, the First Admiral of the United States Navy." In his New York home are some wonderful paintings depicting the career of his father. One of the best is a painting of the battle of Mobile Bay, in which Admiral Farragut is shown standing in the lower rigging giving orders to his crew while the Hartford and the Tennessee are engaged at close quarters. At Mr. Farragut's bedside when he died was Mrs. George Hall, of Louisville, Ky., niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. Farragut. He had no children. Funeral services were held on Oct. 3 in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, New York city. The casket was covered with the Admiral's ensign used on the flagship Hartford during the Civil War. The mural tablet of the late Admiral Farragut on the east wall, facing the pew occupied by his son, was draped with the Admiral's own flag—four stars on a blue field—and the tablet itself was decorated with a floral palm, symbolic of rejoicing and reunion. The pallbearers were Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson, U.S.N., retired, who was the executive officer on the Hartford when running the forts at Port Hudson, in the Mississippi, at which time Mr. Farragut was acting as his father's clerk; Dr. William Gilman Thompson and Dr. Francis W. Murray; Mr. Bell, a son of the late Commodore Bell, U.S.N., walked with Mr. Sinclair, who was one of the officers on the Confederate cruiser Alabama under Commodore Semmes. The other bearers,

who represented the Century and the University Clubs, the M.O.L.L.U.S. and the Order of the Cincinnati, were J. Sanford Barnes, W. C. Brownell, Theodore Thomas and W. A. Alexander. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A., retired, a classmate of Mr. Farragut and one of the very few survivors of the Custer fight, was to have been one of the pallbearers, but at the last moment was unable to attend.

Relative to the death of Major William G. Ramsay, of the du Pont Powder Company, of pneumonia at his farm Dalhousie, near Wilmington, Del., Sept. 28, 1916, which we briefly noted in our last issue, a correspondent writes: "Major Ramsay, who was fifty years of age, was a distinguished civil and military engineer, and as vice president and chief engineer of the du Pont Powder Company, with which he had been connected since 1892, it was largely due to his personal efforts that the tremendous expansion of this company incident to the war in Europe took place. He was the son of the late Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, 7th U.S. Art., and Anne Morris Ramsay. His grandfathers were Brig. Gen. George D. Ramsay and Brevet Major Gen. William Walton Morris. His great grandfathers were Gen. William Morris, who received the thanks of Congress for his services in the War of 1812-14, and Lieutenant Morris, of the Colonial Line, who was a direct descendant of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence for the state of New York. Major Ramsay was a captain of the 1st U.S.V. Engineers in the war with Spain, and served as such during the Porto Rican campaign. Upon his return to the United States he was promoted major and was on duty in New York city at the muster out of his regiment. After leaving the United States service he took a great interest in military affairs and was connected with the Organized Militia of Delaware, serving as chief of ordnance and inspector of rifle practice for about five years. He married Caroline Johnston Canby, daughter of Brevet Major Samuel Canby, 4th U.S. Art., who was seriously wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He is survived by his widow and five children, Miss Caroline J. Ramsay, Mrs. Elizabeth G. M. Ferris, Joseph Gales Ramsay, Mary Morris Ramsay and Jane T. Ramsay. He was a brother of Dr. George D. Ramsay, of Newport, R.I."

Mary Louise Murphy, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st U.S. Cav., and granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John Murphy, U.S.A., died at Portland, Ore., on Sept. 19, aged three years and nine months.

Mrs. Sophie Kroehl, widow of Acting Volunteer Lieut. Julius H. Kroehl, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 29. Mrs. Kroehl is survived by a sister, Miss Mary Lueber, of Washington.

Capt. Dean Archer, 26th U.S. Inf., died on Sept. 30, 1916. He was born in Virginia Aug. 6, 1878, and entered the Army as a private in Company D, 20th Inf., Oct. 24, 1898. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 26th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Infantry, in 1906, and was transferred to the 26th Infantry in August of that year. He was promoted captain in 1916, and was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Mrs. I. Minis Hays, wife of Dr. I. M. Hays and mother of Miss Sarah M. Hays, whose engagement to Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, was recently announced, died at Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 29.

Funeral services for Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., retired, who died Sept. 27, 1916, at Atlantic City, were held at the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30. The pallbearers were Rear Admirals Hugo Osterhaus, J. B. Milton, Charles J. Badger and N. E. Mason, U.S.N., and Capt. Philip Andrews and J. H. Oliver, U.S.N.

Mr. Thomas H. Hay, father of Chief Carp. Edward H. Hay, U.S.N., died at Lynn, Mass., on Sept. 27, 1916, aged ninety-five years and one month.

Bvt. Major Sanford A. Taylor, U.S.V., father of Mrs. T. N. Alford, wife of Lieutenant Alford, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, 1916, aged seventy-six years. Major Taylor during the Civil War served in the 71st New York Volunteers. Besides his daughter, he leaves his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Jessie Radford, of Brooklyn.

Capt. Mark D. Weed, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Bayard, N.M., Sept. 28, 1916. The remains were buried at Arlington Oct. 4. Mrs. M. D. Weed will make her home for the present with her father, Dr. R. W. Hufford, 722 North Fifth street, Reading, Pa. Captain Weed was born in New York Dec. 26, 1881, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps Sept. 1, 1909, and was appointed with the same rank in the Medical Corps in May, 1910. He was promoted captain in June, 1913. Captain Weed was a graduate of the Army Medical School, and held the degree of M.D., Jefferson Medical College.

Capt. Donald W. Strong, 7th U.S. Inf., died on Sept. 23, 1916, at Oneonta, N.Y., of tumor of the brain. Before proceeding to Oneonta he had been on duty on the Mexican border. Captain Strong was born in New York Feb. 3, 1870, and first served in Philippine campaigns as a non-commissioned officer in the 7th California Volunteers and the 35th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and later as a second lieutenant in the latter command. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Army in May, 1901; was transferred to the 7th Infantry in 1903; promoted first lieutenant in February, 1911, and was transferred to the 7th Infantry the following June. He was promoted captain in 1916.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. J. A. Westbrook and Miss Ellen E. King, sister of Capt. A. A. King, U.S. Cav., and Lieut. J. C. King, U.S. Cav., were married at Wappello, Iowa, on Sept. 28, 1916.

Mr. John Ballentine Pitney, of Morristown, N.J., and Miss Mary Francis Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Williams, were married at Edgewater House, Beverly Farms, Mass., on Sept. 19, 1916.

Mrs. Merriam, widow of Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U.S.A., announces the engagement of her daughter, Catherine Maude, to Mr. Henry Teegarden Bradley, of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Ruth Crossett Appleton and Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee, U.S.N., were married on Oct. 2, 1916, at Sunnyside, Cohasset, Mass., the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Crossett. The Rev. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church, officiated.

An engagement of interest just announced is that of Miss Anne McLean, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Chalmers McLean, U.S.N., to Mr. Nathaniel E. Griffin,

of Princeton, N.J., son of Dr. Edward H. Griffin, one-time dean of Johns Hopkins University.

Lieut. Richard H. Tebb, jr., U.S.M.C., and Miss Eleanor Louise Duval, daughter of Major John H. Duval, U.S.A., were married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Wayne, Pa., Oct. 4, 1916. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles M. Armstrong, rector of the church, and Dr. R. A. Tasleman, of Elkridge, Md. The bride's attendants were Miss Sarah Floyd and Mrs. James Elverson, jr. The flower girls were Sarah Wood and Marietta Robinson. The best man was Mr. William Tebb, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Lieuts. Fred S. N. Erskine and Littleton W. T. Waller, jr., Capt. Harold F. Wigram and Berton W. Sibley and Nelson P. Vulte, all of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. Ward E. Duval, Coast Art., U.S.A., a brother of the bride. A reception was held at the house of the bride's parents, No. 200 Aberdeen avenue, Wayne.

Lieut. Alfred W. Atkins, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Plummer Burr, daughter of Mrs. Charles Sumner Burr, were married at Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1916, in the First Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman officiated. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, No. 812 Carroll street. The bride's attendants were her sisters, Miss Marjorie Burr and Mrs. Arthur Dwight Pinkham, Mrs. Charles D. Brewer, Misses Gladys Atkins, Marjorie Hubbs, Grace G. Casilear and Dorothy Bernard. Mr. Harold Atkins, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Mr. Charles Plummer Burr, brother of the bride, and Lieuts. Ezra G. Allen, Alfred S. Wolfe, Ernest L. Gunthor, Garrett L. Schuyler, Leigh Noyes and Francis Cogswell, all U.S.N.

At her home at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, Miss Sarah Hunter, daughter of Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, Coast Art. Corps, entertained with a bridge party, the feature of which was the announcement of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Hebbard, daughter of Mr. W. S. Hebbard, Civil Service Commissioner, and Mrs. Hebbard, of San Diego, Cal., to Ensign Frank Thomas, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Chattanooga, now in Mexican waters. The party was in compliment to Miss Lucile Leovy, whose engagement to Lieut. Ward W. Waddell, U.S.N., was recently announced. The wedding of the latter couple has been set for Oct. 17.

The United Congregational Church at Newport, R.I., was the scene at noon on Oct. 3 of a quiet but very pretty wedding, the bride being Miss Mary Ida Decker, daughter of Capt. Benton C. Decker, U.S.N., commanding the armored cruiser Washington, and Mrs. Decker, and the groom Lieut. (J.G.) Glenn Albert Smith, U.S.N., of the mine planter Dubuque, now at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Edward Silcox, the pastor, and was witnessed by a small company of immediate relatives. The bride wore a traveling gown of navy blue serge and a corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Grove Decker, who also wore blue serge and a corsage bouquet of gardenias. The groom was attended by Lieut. (J.G.) John A. Brownell, also of the Dubuque. Among the guests were Mrs. Smith, of Rockford, Ill., mother of the groom, and his brother, Civil Engr. Kirby Smith, U.S.N., in charge of the public works of the Naval Station, and Mrs. Smith. The church was decorated with palms and potted plants and an abundance of gladioli and lilies. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap on Washington street, to which the members of the wedding party and a few other Navy officers and their wives were invited. Later in the afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Smith left on a wedding trip through the West.

Comdr. Waldo Evans, U.S.N., secretary of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and Mrs. Evans announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Jeanette Ashton, to Mr. William T. Sherman, of Chicago. The wedding will take place at Newport the latter part of December.

Mrs. Carl Koops, of Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., widow of Lieut. Carl Koops, 10th U.S. Inf., announces the engagement of her daughter, Kathleen, to Mr. Charles Devine, Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., the wedding to take place Nov. 23.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Swinburne will spend the winter at 32 East Sixty-fifth street, New York city.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieutenant Commander Townsend, U.S.N., and daughter, are at the Peggy Stewart Inn, Annapolis, Md., for the winter.

A full-page portrait of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., is printed in Shipping Illustrated for Sept. 30. There is also a sketch of his life and work.

Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, wife of Lieutenant Commander Howe, U.S.N., of the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., is visiting Miss Martha Burke at Loon Lake, N.Y.

The Jewish Chronicle, of London, England, notes the gazettement of Brig. Gen. H. S. Seligman, the first Jew of British birth who has attained that rank. Gen. John Monash, recently made a major general, is a Jew of Australian birth.

Col. George S. Young, U.S.A., was discharged from the hospital on Sept. 25, twelfth day after the operation, and returned to the Hotel Kahler, Rochester, Minn. He hopes to leave for Portland, Ore., in a week, where he will be on sick leave for recuperation.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, is undergoing treatment at a Washington, D.C., hospital for chronic stomach trouble. It was said at the War Department on Oct. 4 that the General was improving and that an operation was not deemed necessary.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., who passed the summer at Elberon, N.J., have reopened their home on New Hampshire avenue, Washington. The marriage of Miss Beatrice Clover and Major Thomas Holcombe, jr., U.S.M.C., will take place Nov. 11, at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square.

"One of the most salient traits of a great man is his ability to select and surround himself with able assistants," says the Rio Grande Rattler. "In Col. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Chief of Staff of the Southern Department, General Funston has one of the most modest and able officers of which the military service boasts. It has needed a man with the ability, the tact, and the poise of a Barnum to be chief adviser and representative of the commanding general during the recent perilous times on the Mexican border. Colonel Barnum is a courteous gentleman and represents the highest type of an officer. The Rattler, right here, as representing the New York Division with a rattling salute of all six of its buttons, announces that it admires and respects him immensely and wishes him the consummation of his ambitions."

Major and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre are in New York city this week, where Major de Loffre came to consult Dr. Albe.

Comdr. Emmanuel Aubin De Planpré has been appointed naval attaché of the French Embassy at Washington.

Major and Mrs. E. L. King, U.S.A., will be at the Netherlands, Columbia Road, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews, U.S.A., have taken apartments for the winter at the Cordova, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cassatt will remain at Newport, R.I., during October. Mr. Cassatt was formerly a captain in the U.S. Army.

A daughter, Catherine Schuyler, was born to Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Laird, U.S.N., and Mrs. Laird at Boston, Mass., on Sept. 23, 1916.

Mrs. J. P. Farley, widow of Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., will be with her son, Mr. Godfrey P. Farley, at 48 Hilton avenue, Garden City, N.Y., for the winter.

The Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., met in Cincinnati Oct. 4. Capt. E. R. Monfort gave an informal talk on his experiences as Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R.

Capt. Charles C. Farmer, jr., 19th Cav., U.S.A., has been assigned to the New York Division at McAllen, Texas, as an inspector-instructor and is on duty with the 1st Cavalry.

Miss Dorothy Lee Mills is spending two weeks with her family at Hague on Lake George. On Oct. 9 Mrs. Mills and her two daughters will return to Governors Island for the winter.

Mrs. C. Baldwin Buchanan, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, jr., U.S.N., at their quarters at the U.S. Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., are staying at Warwick Manor, New Orleans, La., while the U.S.S. Machias, which Commander Kautz is commanding, is undergoing repairs at the New Orleans Naval Station.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Oct. 10, 1916. A paper will be read by Comrade James Kendall Hosmer, L.L.D., 52d Mass. Volunteers, entitled "The Mistakes of Lee."

Mrs. Rinaldo Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood will join Captain Wood the second week in October at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where Captain Wood has been detailed as quartermaster. Mrs. Wood and Miss Wood have been at the Presidio of San Francisco since they returned from the Philippines and while Captain Wood was in Mexico with the punitive expedition.

At the first meeting of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 5, Col. George O. Squier, U.S.A., who is in charge of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, gave a brief outline of the tentative plans thus far developed for producing the necessary material and training of the personnel of the Army air service, the title of his address being "Efficient Military Air Service."

The Outlook has involved itself in the controversy which has arisen in the Episcopal Church between the "High Church" and the "Broad Church." Lieut. Col. R. R. Raymond, C.E., U.S.A., takes part in the controversy, writing from Honolulu, H.T., in support of the views of Rev. Dr. Manning, leader of the High Church party, who has a letter in the same number of the Outlook stating his position.

Col. Ira L. Reeves, 1st Vt. N.G. (captain, U.S.A.), president of Norwich University, who has been in command of the 1st Vermont Infantry on the Texas border since July 1, arrived at Northfield, Vt., last week. He was taken to the university at once, where the corps had assembled in Dewey Hall to greet him. As he entered the room he was met by a rousing cheer. President Reeves then gave a short talk. He said that he hoped to be back at Norwich for good by the first week in October.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., has written a book on "The Navy as a Fighting Machine" that is on the list of fall publications of Charles Scribner's Sons. According to an announcement "Admiral Fiske gives a vivid picture of the Navy as a whole. He shows that all the ships and shore stations, and all the officers and men who handle them, are only parts of a great machine. He proves that its effectiveness depends, not only on its size, but also on the skill with which it is designed, prepared, and operated. He shows what a satisfactory navy must be able to do, and explains the principles that must control its management."

Veterans of the old 34th New York Volunteers, Civil War, of Herkimer county, held their fortieth annual reunion in the court house at Herkimer on Sept. 16. About a score of veterans were present, in addition to honorary members, Relief Corps ladies and guests. President James A. Suiter presided. There was a stirring and able patriotic address by the clergyman veteran, Rev. Mr. Fairhead, of Utica, and there was singing of the old war songs. President Suiter was re-elected, together with the rest of the former officers. Comrade Charles Rathbone was made second vice president in place of the late Captain Oathout.

"Dr. William Edward Fitch, the editor of Pediatrics," says that medical periodical, "as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army with the rank of first lieutenant, is now serving his country at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N.Y. He was assigned to active duty and proceeded to Fort Terry to assist in attending to the boy's camp established there. On the completion of his term of service, when the boy's camp was dismissed, he was requested to take charge of the Regulars for a term of three months. By obeying the call of duty, Dr. Fitch has been compelled to leave his practice and other interests. However, his journal will be carried on as usual."

In its "historical number" issued on Sept. 30 the Omaha Excelsior publishes some reminiscences of "the fine men in the Army stationed here from time to time," contributed by Mr. George Squires, who was a clerk of the chief quartermaster's office for many years. Mr. Squires said: "In 1867 Gen. William Myers, a pleasant gentleman, was chief quartermaster of this military department with headquarters over the First National Bank, a two-story building on the site of the present building. Gen. H. J. Perry came as chief quartermaster in 1870 and was in turn succeeded in 1874 by Gen. M. I. Ludington, who with his wife are still remembered for their many lovable qualities. Other Army officers of early days who added greatly to social features of those times were Generals Augur, Ord, Crook, Howard and many other estimable men, including the well remembered names of Stanton, Summers, Thomas, Bourke, Foote and Schuyler."

A daughter, Margaret Hollins Baer, was born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph Baer, Sept. 25, 1916.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 2d U.S. Inf., at Fort Shafter, H.T.

Col. and Mrs. Guy Carleton, U.S.A., and Miss Carleton were booked to sail for Manila, P.I., Oct. 5, 1916.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Innis Palmer Swift, U.S.A., at Fort Riley, Kas., on Sept. 14, 1916.

Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat, widow of Colonel Ducat, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Ducat at New Rochelle, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., are located for the winter at the Brighton, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Ryan, U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 3, 1916.

The birth of a son, Robert Beirne, to Mrs. Spragins, wife of Lieut. R. L. Spragins, 19th U.S. Inf., is announced.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor and daughter have returned from Panama and will be at 822 Carson street, San Antonio, Texas, for the winter.

Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis has returned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from Zanesville, Ohio, where she spent four months with the Hon. and Mrs. H. C. Van Voorhis.

The permanent address of Mrs. James T. Moore, widow of Major James T. Moore, 16th U.S. Inf., is the Union Trust Company, H and Fifteenth street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. H. M. Hobbs, wife of Lieut. H. M. Hobbs, U.S.A., 8th Field Artillery, left Sept. 30, 1916, with her two little daughters to join Lieutenant Hobbs in El Paso, Texas.

Miss Joan Ohl, who has been the guest of Surg. and Mrs. William Dunlop Owens at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., returns to Washington early in October.

Additions to the Army set in Washington, D.C., this winter will be Mrs. Howard Perry and Miss Perry, who have taken an apartment at the Farnboro during Major Perry's absence at El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, wife of Major Lukesh, U.S.A., will give a large reception at their quarters at Washington Barracks, D.C., on Dec. 5, when she will present Miss Emily Kutz, the debutante daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer have left Jamestown, R.I., for Bar Harbor and after a week there motored to Cornish, N.H., to the Turnpike Inn, where they were to spend a week on their way to Atlantic City for the winter, where they expect to be about the end of October.

Lieut. C. W. Elliott, 36th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Elliott have taken an apartment at the Homewood, in Baltimore, for the winter. Lieutenant Elliott has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Johns Hopkins University and is to organize an officers' training corps at the college.

Mrs. Henry Church Pillsbury has left the Soldiers' Home, Washington, where she has been visiting her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Wood, to join her husband, Capt. H. C. Pillsbury, who is on temporary duty at Deming, N.M. Captain Pillsbury is one of the surgeons detached from Walter Reed Hospital.

The dedication and unveiling of the monument to the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A., in Capitol Park, Albany, N.Y., will take place on Oct. 7. Many relatives of General Sheridan will be present, including his widow and daughters. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman will entertain at a tea for members of the committee at the Executive Mansion following the dedication exercises.

The old Dent home in St. Louis, Mo., in which U. S. Grant, then a captain in the Regular Army, was married to Miss Julia Dent, was sold at auction on Sept. 27 to John H. Gundlach for \$4,325. Mr. Gundlach said he would hold the property until a fund was raised to purchase it for preservation as a historical relic. The Missouri Historical Society is raising such a fund.

At the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Electric Railway Association, to be held in Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 9 to 13, addresses on preparedness are to be delivered by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Capt. S. D. Embick, Coast Art. Corps. Between 4,000 and 5,000 delegates will attend the convention of the association and its affiliated organizations for accounts, engineers, claims agents and transportation and traffic officials.

Guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, last week included the following: Major M. F. Davis, Capt. A. H. Barkley, Lieut. Col. Andrew Hero, jr., Capt. Henry A. Ripley, Lieut. John McD. Thompson, Lieut. Isaac Gill, jr., Major John Stafford, Lieut. Col. G. O. Squier, Lieut. J. A. Dorst, Major I. Erwin, Gen. Peter D. Vroom, all U.S.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Holmes, U.S.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. P. P. Blackburn, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Paine, U.S.N.; Lieut. V. J. Dixon, Ensigns W. P. Portz and John I. Hale, Capt. W. H. Gill, Lieut. J. L. Oswald, Ensign S. H. Quarles, Lieuts. G. M. Tisdale and L. F. Welch, all U.S.N., and Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Kinkaid, U.S.N.

Good fellowship and comradeship were very much in evidence at Paul's Café, Brownsville, Texas, when on Sept. 22 about forty Virginia Military Institute alumni, representing eighteen different classes, met around the banquet table. The affair was arranged by a committee composed of Capt. Alfred Aloe and A. Moreno, U.S.A., and it was decided at the dinner to hold similar reunions once a month and while the National Guard is on the border. Telegrams were read from Gen. Scott Shipp, superintendent emeritus, and from Gen. E. W. Nichols, the present superintendent of the V.M.I. Capt. Alfred Aloe acted as toastmaster. The following toasts were responded to: "The Old V.M.I.," by E. L. Slaughter, '88; "The Mollies," by R. Y. Conrad, '05; "The V.M.I. in the Army," by A. Moreno, '90; "The Calic," by G. M. Harrison, '07; "The 'Rats' of To-day," by Charles Bolen, '19. Those who took part in this pleasant gathering were: E. L. Slaughter, '88; Alfred Aloe, '95; J. S. Steger, '98; A. Moreno, '99; D. L. Porter, '01; R. E. Beirne, '02; W. V. Smiley, '02; R. D. Steiger, '02; A. L. Uhler, '05; R. Y. Conrad, '05; L. J. Polk, '06; G. W. C. Whiting, '06; G. M. Harrison, '07; Conrad Johnson, '08; G. M. Alexander, '09; A. A. Grove, '09; A. D. Barksdale, '11; W. H. Adams, '11; W. C. Gannaway, '12; H. Templeton, '12; J. D. Jennings, '13; A. A. Owen, jr., '13; S. A. McKenney, '13; N. McG. Ewell, '13; K. D. Scott, '14; William S. Campbell, '14; S. L. Johnson, '14; William O. Bigbee, '14; N. C. Richards, '14; H. Averill, '14; E. W. Jarman, '14; J. D. McLean, '14; C. J. Holtzman, '15; G. M. Sneed, '16; J. M. Tolliver, '16; G. W. White, '16; C. H. McCue, '18, and Charles Bolen, '19.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. N. Alford, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at 92 Corey Road, Brookline, Mass.

Col. C. W. Taylor, 8th U.S. Cav., has been ordered before a retiring board at Fort Sam Houston.

A daughter, Mary Whitney, was born to the wife of Capt. Thorne Strayer, 34th U.S. Inf., at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 29.

Col. and Mrs. C. J. Crane, U.S.A., have moved into their new house at 719 Grayson street, San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Beaumont Hahn will spend the winter with her son, Capt. John Beaumont, U.S.M.C., at the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper, U.S.N., are at the Corson Cottage, Newport, while Captain Cooper is in attendance at the War College.

Major and Mrs. R. H. Dunlap, U.S.N., are in New York, N.Y., for a brief stay. Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Morey are also recent arrivals in New York.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant is spending a week at the Hotel Lafayette, Washington, and after a trip to New York will spend the winter as usual in Florida.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieutenant Townsend, U.S.N., and small daughter arrived at the Peggy Stewart Inn, Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 29, where they will spend the autumn.

A daughter was born to Ensign and Mrs. T. D. Ruddock on Sept. 30 at Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. Ruddock is the daughter of the late Commodore W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beehler.

Major Benjamin D. Foulis, aviation officer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been on sick leave of absence, is in Washington on duty in the office of the officer in charge of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding the Brownsville District, was the guest of Major General O'Ryan on Sept. 13 at McAllen, Texas. He received a review of that portion of the New York division stationed at McAllen.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., was a visitor in New York at the Hotel Astor this week from his home in Washington, and also Comdr. J. B. Gilmer, U.S.N., Lieut. J. L. Riefkohl, U.S.N., and Mrs. Riefkohl, and Col. T. C. Dickson, U.S.A.

Mrs. Roswell H. Blair, wife of Ensign Blair, U.S.N., arrived at Annapolis, Md., on Oct. 3, from Old Point Comfort, Va., and is now visiting her grandparents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, at their residence on Prince George street.

Col. and Mrs. William W. Gibson, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at their quarters at the Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., on Oct. 1, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier. General Crozier is making an inspection trip of the arsenals of the country.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mason J. Young, U.S.A., who recently arrived in Washington from Texas, have taken an apartment at the Farragut. Mrs. Young was formerly Miss Mary Wheeler Vest, and their marriage took place in the early summer in Washington.

Mrs. John Winthrop Wadleigh with her infant son is spending the month of October at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, before going to Washington for the winter. After Nov. 1 she will be with her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Remey, U.S.N., at 1527 New Hampshire avenue.

The arrival of a son is announced to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Teague on Sept. 21, 1916, at Wynnton, Columbus, Ga. Mr. Teague was formerly a second lieutenant, 6th U.S. Field Artillery, who resigned in 1914. Mrs. Teague's sister, Mrs. Waldo C. Potter, is visiting her.

Lieut. C. N. Sawyer, 30th Inf., stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas, is spending a few days' leave at Plattsburg, N.Y. He was called home by the serious illness of his wife and baby, who are in the Champlain Valley Hospital at Plattsburg. Mrs. Sawyer gave birth to a daughter, Eleanor Jane, on Sept. 24, 1916.

Mrs. Albert S. Barker, widow of Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., has opened her N street residence in Washington for the winter. Mrs. Barker spent the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Corning, near Albany, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Corning are building a new house outside Albany exactly like the one which was destroyed by fire last spring.

An appreciative sketch of Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., appears in the Outlook for Oct. 4 in connection with his promotion to that rank. The writer of the sketch ends it in this fashion: "As Adjutant General of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, in the Philippines, General Pershing did so well that he was made Military Governor of the Islands. Hence when President Roosevelt wanted a 'live wire' brigadier general in 1906, he found his man in Pershing."

Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler Wright are being congratulated upon the former's recent orders as Counselor to the American Embassy in Petrograd. Mrs. Wright is a daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland, U.S.N., and her marriage occurred in the late spring in Washington, where Mr. Wright was on temporary duty in the State Department, following three years' service at the Embassy in Rio Janeiro. Mr. and Mrs. Wright expect to sail for Russia the last of next week.

A school of instruction in first aid, home nursing, surgical dressings, wireless telegraphy, military calisthenics, etc., will be opened under the auspices of the Woman's Section of the Navy League at 1606 Twentieth street, Washington, on Oct. 15. The school will be known as "The Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason House," in memory of Lieutenant Commander Mason, U.S.N., and the house is loaned for the purpose by Mrs. Julian James, a sister of the late Lieutenant Commander Mason.

Rev. Charles H. Hastings, son of John H. Hastings, a Federalsburg farmer, who has accepted an appointment as chaplain in the U.S. Navy, has been assigned to the battleship Connecticut. After attending the Federalsburg High School Chaplain Hastings entered the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover, graduating from there in 1907. He then entered Drew Theological Seminary and graduated from there in 1910, following which he entered the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference and successfully filled pastorates at Union Bridge and Abingdon, Md.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson entertained at luncheon on Sept. 28 at their new home at Wardour, near Annapolis, Md. There were thirty guests, among them being the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy and Mrs. Edward Eberle, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Laws, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John W. Greenslade, Commodore and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Mrs. Middleton Guest, Med. Dir. James G. Field, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morton and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Morgan. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Anderson expect to remain at their Wardour home until December.

Col. and Mrs. John Pitcher and Miss C. L. Pitcher, of Edgewater, Md., spent the past week-end in Washington at the Willard.

Surg. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar, U.S.N., are at the Naval Academy, where the Doctor is on duty. Miss Emma Dunbar has returned to Vassar College.

Mrs. Sanford Kellogg, widow of Colonel Kellogg, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Kellogg Bradley, will be at the Marlborough, Washington, this winter.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington from Raleigh, N.C. She has opened her home on Wyoming avenue for the winter.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Culver C. Sniffen, U.S.A., will return shortly to their apartment at the Ontario, Washington, from New York. They spent part of the summer at Nahant, Mass.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. Hollis Connor, who recently arrived in Washington, where Lieutenant Connor is on duty at the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company plant, have taken an apartment at the Brighton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rapp Brush, Inf., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Rapp Brush, jr., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 30, 1916; grandson of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., retired, and of the late Judge S. P. Hall, Oakland, Cal.

Col. John M. Carson, jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to duty as depot quartermaster at New York city. Colonel Carson was constructing Q.M. during the reconstruction of buildings at West Point. He was active in the transportation work during the war with Spain, to Porto Rico and Manila, and is known as one of the live officers of the Q.M.C.

Among the Army women registered at the Argyle Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, are Mrs. Lesley J. McNair, wife of Captain McNair, 4th Field Art.; Mrs. W. W. Merrill, wife of Captain Merrill, 7th Field Art.; Mrs. Jackson Christian, wife of Lieutenant Christian, 16th U.S. Cav.; Mrs. J. P. Aleshire, wife of Lieutenant Aleshire, 16th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. John A. Pearson, wife of Captain Pearson, 11th U.S. Cav.

A. C. F. Keleher, son of Major T. D. Keleher, U.S.A., retired, and brother of Capt. George C. Keleher, U.S.A., it is announced by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo, has just been added to the list of agents for that company, having purchased a half interest in the business at Pittsburgh. He will be associated with Mr. Herman H. May in the agency in that city, and the firm will be known as the May-Keleher Company. The selection of Mr. Keleher for this important post is a very high tribute to his services in the interest of Pierce-Arrow sales. As a member of the Foss-Hughes organization in Philadelphia for the last four years Mr. Keleher has been responsible for the sale of a large number of trucks. He was one of the pioneers in the discovery that trucks could only be successfully sold on scientific knowledge of motors and became a close student of motor truck basic principles, becoming so proficient that he was able not simply to sell trucks, but to give purchasers many valuable points as to the best way to get the most efficient results. Before taking up the automobile business Mr. Keleher had a varied experience. He was for three years in the Pay Department of the U.S. Army, having served in the Philippines and Porto Rico. From 1907 till 1912 he was with the Holophane Company, manufacturers of electrical apparatus.

The death is reported of the widow of W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of General Grant. Mrs. Belknap was the second wife of the Secretary and the sister of his previous wife. Notwithstanding the cloud that hung over the last days of General Belknap his friends, who knew the man and the circumstances of his case, never had a doubt of his honesty. Soon after his resignation as Secretary of War, as Town Topics informs us, Mrs. Belknap went to Europe and stayed there for years. Recently she made her home with Mrs. Tom Cridler, in New York, until she went to California to visit her daughter, Mrs. Van Kaathoven, the former Mrs. Barkie Henry, where she died of apoplexy.

Mrs. Elbert E. Farman, of Warsaw, N.Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Lois Elbertine, to Capt. Robert Charlwood Richardson, jr., Inf., U.S.A.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 2, 1916.

On Thursday morning all the officers attached to the Service Schools and also the officers of the garrison and Disciplinary Barracks, in full dress uniform, assembled at the quarters of the commandant of the Service Schools, Gen. Eben Swift, as a pleasant surprise to him and to extend hearty congratulations on his recent promotion to brigadier.

The two boards appointed by the War Department, one at Fort Leavenworth and the other at Fort Monroe, to mark the papers of candidates who took examination for second lieutenant, are hard at work. The board here marks all the papers of candidates who want to be lieutenants in the mobile Army. More papers come to this board than the other, as there are more applicants for lieutenants in the line. The candidates' papers who took the examination in the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands, as well as the Army posts in all parts of the country, are sent here for grading. It is said that the papers of fourteen candidates who took the examination at the garrison recently have been graded and that only a few of them passed. The examinations were harder than many of the candidates anticipated and they were not able to make the required grade in some of the branches. Another examination will be held in October and a third probably in February. While nearly 700 candidates were recently examined, it is not expected that more than one-fourth of them have been qualified. The list includes honor graduates of military colleges, officers of the National Guard, enlisted men of the Regular Army and candidates from civil life.

Capt. William H. Cowles and D. D. Tompkins, both 8th Cav., arrived Sunday from El Paso, having accompanied eighty prisoners to the Disciplinary Barracks. Captain Cowles will spend a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear and Captain Tompkins with Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick. The visit last week of Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, to Fort Leavenworth awakened interest in the cases of the three officers tried by court-martial in July, Capt. W. H. Armstrong, H. Graham and F. H. Gallup. General Crowder, having charge of the legal division, passes on the findings of the court and his recommendation has a great deal to do with the final action that will be taken in their cases. General Crowder came here mainly for the purpose of inspecting the workings of the Detention Barracks, but aside from that it is believed that he looked into some phases of the case against the three captains.

Five hundred and twenty Arizona sheep have been turned loose on the Fort Leavenworth reservation to clear the ground of weeds and underbrush. Some years ago the proposition of grazing sheep on the reservation was broached to officials of the War Department, but no action was taken. Weeds and undergrowth have been getting such a start this fall, however, that officers again took up the idea with the Government, this time with success. The contract to graze the animals was given to Mr. Clarence Ryan, who immediately brought the flock here. The sheep will remain at least this winter and

next spring and if the experiment proves satisfactory for a longer time.

THE ARMY.

S.O. 232, OCT. 4, 1916, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Victor E. Putnam, M.R.C., relieved duty at Fort Miley; to home, and from active duty.

Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, Cav. (relieved detail Q.M.C.), assigned to Cavalry Oct. 5.

Capt. George W. Winterburn, Q.M.C., relieved assistant depot Q.M., Fort Keogh Remount Depot, assume charge depot, relieving Capt. Samuel Van Leer, Q.M.

Capt. William A. Austin, 3d Cav., detailed Q.M.C., Oct. 10, proceed to Fort Keogh Remount Depot.

Capt. Edward K. Massie, 22d Inf., to the Letterman General Hospital.

Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d Inf., detailed to duty at High Schools, Washington, D.C., Nov. 5.

Board of officers to consist of Major James D. Fife, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Alden Carpenter, dental surgeon, and 1st Lieut. William A. Squires, dental surgeon, is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston for examination.

Board of officers to consist of Major Louis C. Duncan, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Rex H. Rhoades, dental surgeon, and 1st Lieut. Raymond E. Ingalls, dental surgeon, to meet at Fort Bliss for promotion.

Following first lieutenants, dental surgeons, to report to Major James D. Fife, M.C., president examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination: Robert T. Oliver, S. Davis Boak, Clarence E. Lauderdale, Franklin F. Wing, George L. Mason, Frank H. Wolven, John H. Hess, Hugh G. Voorhies, William H. Chambers, Edwin P. Tignor, John A. McAllister, jr., George H. Casaday, Julien E. Bernheim, Rex H. Rhoades, George E. Stallman, George I. Gunkel, Frank P. Stone, Raymond E. Ingalls, Harold O. Scott, John R. Ames.

First Lieut. Alden Carpenter, dental surgeon, report by letter to Major Louis C. Duncan, M.C., president examining board at Fort Bliss.

S.O. 233, OCT. 5, 1916, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Frank A. Buell, C.A.C., report to Coast Detachment of Columbia for assignment.

Leave one month to Capt. Sebring C. McGill, 13th Cav.

Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, Q.M.C., relieved detail that corps. Leave two months, effective upon relief of present duties, to Capt. Fred E. Smith, Inf., Q.M.C.

Leave one month, Dec. 1, 1916, to Major Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., acting inspector general; proceed to Manila Jan. 5, 1917.

Major Philip W. Huntington, M.C., addition to duty professor Roentgenology, detailed professor operative surgery, Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., vice Major William H. Moncrief, M.C., relieved.

Leave fifteen days granted Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., when services can be spared.

Sick leave three months to Capt. Louis H. McKinlay, Field Art.

G.O. 45, SEPT. 11, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Publishes sanitary regulations.

G.O. 48, SEPT. 19, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations governing the detail of officers and non-commissioned officers to schools and colleges under the provisions of Sec. 56 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and the issue of arms, tentage and equipment thereto.

G.O. 49, SEPT. 20, 1916, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes regulations and instructions governing the establishment, administration and maintenance of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at educational institutions and the issue of Government property thereto in accordance with existing law for the information and guidance of all concerned.

These regulations will be known as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Regulations (R. O. T. C. R.). We make the following extracts from the order:

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall consist of the units established by the President in those universities, colleges and schools which shall have applied for admission of such units to membership in the corps, and shall have agreed to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War for the Government and training of said units.

Before any unit, senior or junior, of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps may be organized at any institution there must be enrolled at the institution not less than 100 physically fit male students not less than fourteen years of age; and the authorities must agree to maintain under the prescribed course of military instruction and training not less than 100 of such students. The prescribed course, when entered upon by any student, shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation.

The Secretary of War may cancel the membership of any university, college or school unit should he consider that its work, as part of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, is not in keeping with the object for which the corps is established.

For purposes of organization and control the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is directly under the supervision of the Secretary of War, but questions of administration, maintenance and inspection shall, so far as practicable, be under the control of the several department commanders in whose departments the institutions are located.

University, college and school authorities will retain their ordinary powers of supervision and control.

All units will be considered as Federal units and are organized for the purposes before quoted.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be organized into two divisions: (a) The senior division, composed of units at universities and colleges requiring four years' collegiate study for a degree and all units at those essentially military schools which do not confer academic degrees, but which, as the result of an inspection by the War Department, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the senior division. (b) The junior division, composed of units organized in all other institutions.

The university or college contingents may be made up of one or more units, and one or more arms of the service may be represented.

Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be organized into companies, batteries, troops, ambulance companies, field hospitals, battalion, or squadrons, and regiments, the organization, drill and administration of which shall conform as far as possible to that laid down for similar units in the Regular Army.

Eligibility to membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall be limited to students of institutions in which units of such corps are established who are citizens of the United States, who are not less than fourteen years of age, and whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty, or will be so upon arrival at military age.

No member of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or of the National Guard or Naval Militia, shall be eligible for membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

BULLETIN 30, AUG. 28, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

BULLETIN 33, SEPT. 9, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes.

BULLETIN 35, SEPT. 13, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes information in connection with Sec. 6, Par. 6, Bulletin 21, War D. 1916, relating to articles of unit accountability equipment to be kept on hand in each of the

Militia and Volunteer organizations in the service of the United States.

II.—Publishes the joint resolution of Congress extending the provisions of the Act approved June 16, 1898, relating to homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the U.S. in time of war.

III.—Publishes a provision of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the provision amending Sec. 6 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, relating to receipt of more than one salary.

IV.—Publishes an Act of Congress to provide for the maintenance of a training camp on the military reservation at Fort Douglas, Utah.

V.—It is contemplated to establish a Field Officers' Course in Aviation at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for the instruction of selected field officers with a view to having competent field officers available for the higher executive and administrative duties of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. It is not intended to train these field officers to become active pilots, but to familiarize them with the character of training required and the tactical use of aeroplanes in war. The course will be covered in a period of six weeks. The time for the beginning of the first term will be announced hereafter. Officers desiring to take this course will submit their applications to The Adjutant General of the Army without delay.

BULLETIN 37, SEPT. 26, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Bulletin 6, War D., 1916, publishing the rules and regulations governing the national matches for the year 1916, is amended as follows:

The National Team Match is open also to teams composed of members of civilian rifle clubs, organized under the rules prepared by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War, or life or annual members of the National Rifle Association, one or more teams from each state. One trophy shall be awarded to the highest team composed of members of civilian rifle clubs, or life or annual members of the National Rifle Association, representing a state, territory, or the District of Columbia. The bulletin then gives the procedure to be followed by the captain of each such team, etc.

BULLETIN 33, SEPT. 18, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The following telegram from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1916.

"Commanding General, Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"When National Guard organizations are ordered to home stations for muster out those members who apply may be discharged at border stations when applications are made in evident good faith, and when they are approved by all National Guard commanders concerned. Department commanders are authorized to make decisions and take final action upon such cases.

"McCain."

By command of Major General Funston:

MALVERN HILL BARNUM, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 34, SEPT. 20, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

In connection with the enormous number of instances reported to these headquarters wherein the descriptive lists of enlisted men of the Militia or National Guard organizations, detached from their organizations, have been incorrectly prepared or not prepared at all, the attention of all concerned is invited to the paragraphs of the Army Regulations, particularly Para. 104 and 1451, pertaining to the preparation of such descriptive lists, with a view to their being carefully prepared and disposed of as required. Instructions are given in the bulletin concerning descriptive lists.

G.O. 39, AUG. 15, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

First Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 8th Inf., having been detailed as major of Philippine Scouts, is relieved as aide-de-camp to the undersigned.

H. LIGGETT, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 45, Army Regulations, War Dept., Sept. 11, 1916, make changes in Pars. 228, 276, 733, 1084, 1095 and 1443, Army Regulations.

The following section is added to Par. 276: When a company is serving in a different department from its regimental headquarters and at such a distance therefrom that more than fifteen days are required for exchange of correspondence by mail, a non-commissioned officer may be reduced to the ranks, on recommendation of the company commander, by the order of the battalion commander, if such commander be in the same department as the company. When a company is serving in a different department from its regimental and battalion headquarters, and at such a distance from its regimental headquarters that more than fifteen days are required for exchange of correspondence by mail, a non-commissioned officer may be reduced to the ranks, on the recommendation of the company commander, by the order of the senior officer of the regiment on duty in the department in which the company is serving. (O. A. R., No. 45, Sept. 11, 1916.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Granger Adams from active service on Sept. 28, 1916, is announced. (Sept. 28, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave twenty-one days about Sept. 22, to Major Frank M. Caldwell, I.G. (Sept. 20, Western D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Irvin L. Hunt, judge advocate, recently appointed, on or before the expiration of his present leave will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty, with station in Washington. (Sept. 30, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Hanson, Q.M.G. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave two months to Major Percy Willis, Q.M.G. Major Willis will sail for his new station Dec. 5, 1916, instead of Oct. 5, 1916, as ordered. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Capt. Daniel H. Gienty, Q.M.G., is detailed as assistant to the department Q.M., and will take station at Honolulu. (Sept. 3, H.D.)

Capt. Charles L. Willard, Q.M.G., will report to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for assignment to station and duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty in the Q.M.G., to Capt. Samuel Van Leer, Q.M.G. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Capt. Frank E. Davis, Q.M.G., report to commanding general, Southern Department, for station and duty temporarily. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave one month, to visit China and Japan, to Capt. John R. Hannay, Q.M.G., upon his relief from duty in Philippine Islands. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Major Morton J. Henry, Q.M.G., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as assistant to Q.M. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Penrose, Q.M.G., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa., and will assume charge of the general depot of the Q.M. Corps in that city, also of construction work and command of Field Supply Depot No. 1. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John T. Grimes, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Manila, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Marion M. Lee, Q.M.C., at El Paso, Texas, from further duty at Fort Brancas, Fla., and is assigned to permanent duty and station at El Paso. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Samuel J. Doughty, Q.M.C. (appointed Sept. 26, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at Manila, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Philippine Department. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George H. Hahn, Q.M.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., to report with the least practicable delay to the Q.M. (Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, 3d Cav.) of the National Matches for 1916 at the War Department for temporary duty, to accompany him to Jacksonville, Fla. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John M. Shell, Q.M.C., Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. William H. Gage, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp Glenn, N.C., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John A. Gannon, Q.M.C. (appointed Sept. 22, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Bliss, Texas, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Southern Department. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John R. Baker, Q.M.C., San Benito, Texas, from further duty at Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Leroy H. Palmer, Q.M.C., now at San Francisco, to report to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William E. Corley, Q.M.C., who upon relief will be directed to report to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, that city, for duty on an Army transport. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Wilhart, Q.M.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Aug. 12, P.D.)

Col. John M. Carson, Jr., Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, New York city, and will assume charge of the general depot of the Q.M.C. in that city. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter Barfield, Q.M.C., Mission, Texas, to Fort McDowell, Cal., and to Manila on transport to leave Nov. 6, 1916, for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Sergt. Alexander P. Duff, Q.M.C., Fort Missoula, Mont., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Francis Bangert, Q.M.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. CORGAS, S.G.

Major William L. Little, M.C., from temporary duty in the Southern Department, on completion of his duty at the camp at Laurel, Md.; to proper station. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Major Thomas L. Rhoads, M.C., from duty in the Canal Zone to United States, and report by telegram to The Adjutant General of the Army. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Major Samuel J. Morris, M.C., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Major Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., from further temporary duty in Southern Department to proper station in Washington. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Major Harold W. Jones, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps, appointed to determine the result of the preliminary examinations of applicants and the final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., relieved. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C., from further temporary duty at Fort Baker, Cal. (Sept. 16, Western D.)

The following medical officers are assigned as follows: Capt. William R. Dear, M.C., to Camp Eldridge, Laguna; Capt. Hew B. McMurdo, M.C., to Department Hospital, Manila. (Aug. 14, P.D.)

Lieut. Col. Jere B. Clayton, M.C., from duty in command of Field Hospital No. 7 to duty as assistant to the surgeon and sanitary inspector of Southern Department. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major Jesse R. Harris, M.C., now on sick leave, to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Earl F. Greene, Med. Dept., Plattsburg, N.Y., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Wilbur M. Phelps, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home, and from active duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Otto H. Deichmann, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home, and from active duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Iverson H. Jewell, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home, and from active duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Alfred G. Farmer, M.R.C., to active duty in service of United States at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter F. von Zelinski, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home in time to arrive there by Oct. 10, 1916, and from active duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. George H. Buck, M.R.C., from duty in the Western Department to home, and from active duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps having arrived in Honolulu will proceed to the stations indicated for duty: First Lieut. Bernhardt K. Stumberg to Fort Shafter; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Scott to Fort Kamehameha; 1st Lieuts. William A. Boyd, Philip E. Rossiter and William E. Kramer to Schofield Barracks; 1st Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley to Fort Ruger, relieving Major Charles A. Ragan, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort De Russy for station. (Sept. 13, H.D.)

First Lieut. Thomson Edwards, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Llano Grande, Texas, for duty at the Camp Hospital. (Sept. 11, S.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., to Del Rio, Texas, for temporary duty at the Camp Hospital. (Sept. 11, S.D.)

First Lieut. Porter V. Ballou, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Sill, Okla., for temporary duty. (Sept. 11, S.D.)

First Lieut. Florus F. Lawrence, M.R.C., having reported, will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty at the Camp Hospital. (Sept. 13, S.D.)

First Lieut. John C. Tucker, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, will report to C.O. 7th Field Artillery, Camp Wilson, Texas, for temporary duty. (Sept. 13, S.D.)

First Lieut. Leander J. Graves, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report to C.O. 16th Cavalry, Camp Wilson, Texas, for temporary duty. (Sept. 13, S.D.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 114, May 15, 1916, War D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Harry C. Blair, M.R.C., from active duty will proceed to the U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward C. Gow, M.R.C., from duty in the Southern Department to his home, and from active duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Basil R. Beltran, M.R.C., to active duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. John P. Beeson, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Clayton W. Greene, M.R.C., from duty at Columbus, Ohio, to his home, and from active duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Leave twenty-eight days to 1st Lieut. Clayton W. Greene, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. John P. Beeson, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to his home, and from active duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps from duty at the post specified opposite his name and to Washington at proper time and report in person to the commanding general, Army Medical School, on or before Oct. 16, 1916: First Lieut. Harry L. Arnold, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Clarence P. Baxter, Fort Jay, N.Y.; Alvin J. Bayley, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; George C. Beach, Fort Monroe, Va.; James A. Bethea, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Edgar A. Bocock, Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park, D.C.; Arturo Carbonell, Military Hospital, San Juan, P.R.; John Dibble, Fort Washington, Md.; George C. Dunham, Fort Meyer, Va.; William L. Edmundson, Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas; David N. W. Grant, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.; Henry F. Lincoln, Columbus, N.M., and John E. Walker, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Oct. 3, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty and will repair to Washington at the proper time and report to commanding general, Army Medical School, on or before Oct. 16, 1916: First Lieuts. Arthur M. Alden, James E. Ash, Edward A. Coates, Jr., Roy E. Fox, Calvin H. Goddard and Jesse I. Sloat. (Oct. 3, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. McKenzie, Med. Dept., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (Aug. 12, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William T. McKelvey, Med. Dept., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Department Hospital, Manila. (Aug. 12, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Warner P. Roden, Med. Dept., Brownsville, Texas, to report to the commanding general for duty at the Camp Hospital. Sergeant 1st Class Roden is relieved from duty with the 28th Infantry. (Sept. 13, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harry L. Reiter, Med. Dept., casual camp for enlisted men, Med. Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report to C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at the Base Hospital. (Sept. 13, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herman W. Riess, Med. Dept., Fort Howard, Md., will be sent Oct. 5, 1916, to the state camp, Jacksonville, Fla., in connection with the National Matches. (Oct. 3, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Par. 38, S.O. 224, Sept. 25, 1916, War D., relating to Major James A. Woodruff, C.E., is revoked. (Sept. 29, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: So much of Par. 30, S.O. 137, June 12, 1916, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Edward H. Schulz is revoked. Lieut. Col. Edward H. Schulz is relieved from station at New Orleans, La., at such time after Oct. 1, 1916, as his services can be spared, and will then take station at St. Paul, Minn., for duty. Major Ernest D. Peek from station at Duluth, Minn., at such time after Oct. 1 as his services can be spared, and then to Washington for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Supply Sergt. Edward W. Wiegman, 3d Engrs., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays for duty. (Aug. 15, P.D.)

Battalion Sergt. Major August Nelson, 3d Regiment of Engrs., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty with 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment of Engineers. (Aug. 15, P.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major William I. Westervelt, O.D., from detail in that department, Dec. 1, 1916. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Oscar Mann from further duty at camp at Calexico, Cal., to ancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 15, Western D.)

Ord. Sergt. George E. Thompson, Fort Moultrie, S.C., to the state camp, Jacksonville, Fla., in connection with the National Matches. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Oley Bonar, Fort Meyer, Va., to the state camp, Jacksonville, Fla., to report about Oct. 7, 1916, for temporary duty in connection with the National Matches. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph G. C. Conrad (appointed Sept. 26, 1916, from sergeant, 23d Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Mills, P.I., will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Philippine Department. (Oct. 3, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Major Basil O. Lenoir, S.C., Seattle, Wash., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Sept. 13, Western D.)

Capt. Charles E. F. Chandler, S.C., to Akron, Ohio, for temporary duty in connection with aeronautical work in the Army, and upon the completion repair to Washington for temporary duty in connection with the work of the Aviation Section of Signal Corps. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, S.C., from duty with Field Co. L, Signal Corps, to Manila for duty. (Aug. 26, P.D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, 3d Cav., will proceed to State Camp, Fla., for duty as quartermaster in connection with the National Matches for 1916. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Capt. William A. Austin, 3d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. Oct. 10, 1916, vice Capt. Samuel Van Leer, Q.M.C., relieved Oct. 9. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harold M. Rayner, 3d Cav., to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, 3d Cav. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Par. 79, S.O. 229, Sept. 30, 1916, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Harold M. Rayner, 3d Cav., is revoked. (Oct. 3, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Regimental Supply Sergt. James Alexander, 4th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (Sept. 28, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WIDDER.

Second Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 61, S.O. 190, Aug. 15, 1916, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., is revoked. (Oct. 3, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Princeton University, N.J. (Sept. 30, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE R. C. CABELL.

Sick leave two months and fifteen days is granted Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 10th Cav. (Sept. 27, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Omaha, Neb. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave three months to Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav. (Sept. 30, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMBE.

So much of Par. 39, S.O. 209, Sept. 7, 1916, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. John B. Coulter, 14th Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 29, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. SHUNK.

Leave twenty days, upon his arrival in San Francisco, to Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, 15th Cav. (Sept. 30, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Nathaniel F. McClure, Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College and will report about Oct. 16, 1916, for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Major Claude B. Swezey, Cav., now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will rejoin station at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Sept. 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 36, S.O. 224, Sept. 25, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Creed F. Cox, Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Capt. Ralph C. Caldwell, Cav., from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to New Orleans, La., for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Jack W. Heard, Cav., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to his examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps. (Sept. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. John A. Considine, Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, Cav., recently reported in the Army with rank from Aug. 31, 1916, is assigned to the 1st Cavalry. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Col. Robert A. Brown, Cav., is detailed for duty as officer in charge of Militia affairs, Southern Department, relieving Col. William S. Scott, 16th Cav. Colonel Brown will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. James R. Hill, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, and will join regiment. (Oct. 3, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Major Sedgwick Rice, Cav., to lieutenant colonel, rank June 12, 1916.

Major Arthur Thayer, 9th Cav., to lieutenant colonel, rank June 12, 1916.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, 15th Cav., to major, rank June 12, 1916, assigned to 1st Cav.

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 8th Cav., to major, rank June 12, 1916.

Capt. James H. Reeves, 3d Cav., to major, rank June 12, 1916, assigned to 3d Cav.

First Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 2d Cav., to captain, rank June 3, 1916.

First Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, Cav. (det. Ord. Dept.), to captain, rank June 12, 1916.

First Lieut. John T. Sayles, 12th Cav., to captain, rank June 12, 1916, assigned to 12th Cav.

First Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Cav. (det. Signal Corps), to captain, rank June 12, 1916.

First Lieut. Orlando C. Troxel, 10th Cav., to captain, rank June 12, 1916, assigned to 10th Cav.

First Lieut. Creed F. Co, Cav., to captain, rank June 12, 1916.

First Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, jr., 2d Cav., to captain, rank June 12, 1916.

First Lieut. George M. Russell, Cav., to captain, rank June 20, 1916.

First Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 1st Cav., to captain, rank June 22, 1916.

Second Lieut. Horace H. Fuller, 14th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank June 12, 1916, assigned to 14th Cav.

Second Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling, Cav. (det. Signal Corps), to first lieutenant, rank June 12, 1916.

Second Lieut. Henry D. F. Munnikhuyzen, 9th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank June 12, 1916, assigned to 9th Cav.

Second Lieut. Archibald T. Colley, 9th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank June 12, 1916, assigned to 9th Cav.

Second Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., to first lieutenant, rank June 20, 1916.

Second Lieut. Carleton G. Chapman, Cav. (det. Signal Corps), to first lieutenant, rank June 22, 1916.

Second Lieut. Joseph Plasmeyer, jr., 15th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank June 22, 1916, assigned to 15th Cav.

Each officer, unless subject to previous orders, will join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Sept. 30, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Leave two months, to visit China, Korea and Japan, granted 2d Lieut. Raymond B. Austin, 2d Field Art., about Sept. 15, 1916. (Aug. 21, P.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. Robert S. Welsh, 3d Field Art., from further duty with the Q.M.C., and will join regiment. (Oct. 4, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. T. MENOHER.

Capt. Emery T. Smith, 5th Field Art., will accompany the 3d Pennsylvania Field Artillery to Southern Department, and will remain on temporary duty as inspector-instructor with them. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Charles S. Blakely, 5th Field Art., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the 2d Pennsylvania Field Artillery. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Ned B. Rehkopf, 5th Field Art., will accompany Batteries E and F, 10th Militia Field Artillery, to the Southern Department, and will remain on temporary duty as inspector-instructor. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. George R. Greene, 5th Field Art., will accompany 1st Battalion, Minnesota Field Artillery, to Southern Department for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the 1st Minnesota Field Artillery. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Emery T. Smith, 5th Field Art., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the 3d Pennsylvania Field Artillery. (Oct. 3, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. William F. Morrison, 6th Field Art., will accompany the 1st Battalion, Georgia Field Artillery, to Southern Department, and will remain on temporary duty as inspector-instructor with this organization. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 6th Field Art., will accompany Batteries A and B, Michigan Field Artillery, to Southern Department, and will remain on temporary duty as inspector-instructor with them. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Waldo C. Potter, 6th Field Art., will accompany the 1st Battalion and Battery C, Virginia Field Artillery, to Southern Department, and will remain on temporary duty as inspector-instructor with them. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. George M. Brooke, 6th Field Art. (Oct. 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Dawson Olmstead, Field Art., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of the 2d Pennsylvania Field Artillery. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. John S. Hammond, Field Art., will accompany Batteries A and B, Alabama Field Artillery, to the Southern Department, and will remain on temporary duty as inspector-instructor of these organizations. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Major Charles P. Summerville, Field Art., to Anniston, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla., and Chipley, Fla., on business pertaining to the location of ranges for Field Artillery encampment and target practice. (Oct. 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, 1st F.A., promoted to colonel; rank, June 3, 1916; assigned to 9th F.A.

Major William S. McNair, F.A. (det. inspr. gen.), promoted to lieutenant colonel; rank, June 3, 1916.

Major William J. Snow, 2d F.A., promoted to lieutenant colonel; rank, June 3, 1916.

Major George G. Gately, 3d F.A., promoted to lieutenant colonel; rank, June 12, 1916.

Capt. John E. Stephens, 3d F.A., promoted to major; rank, June 3, 1916.

Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, 4th F.A., promoted to major; rank, June 12, 1916; assigned to 4th F.A.

First Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 5th F.A., promoted to captain; rank, June 3, 1916.

First Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th F.A., promoted to captain; rank, June 12, 1916.

First Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, 4th F.A., promoted to captain; rank, June 12, 1916; assigned to 8th F.A.

Second Lieut. Frank A. Turner, 6th F.A., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 3, 1916; assigned to 7th F.A.

Second Lieut. George G. Seaman, 5th F.A., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 12, 1916; assigned to 8th F.A.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, 5th F.A., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 12, 1916.

Second Lieut. George S. Gay, 1st F.A., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 20, 1916; assigned to 9th F.A.

Second Lieut. Fred C. Wallace, 2d F.A., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, June 20, 1916.

Each officer, unless subject to previous orders, will join regiment to which he is assigned. (Oct. 3, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington, D.C., vice Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., relieved. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John P. Hains, C.A.C., from duty at Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and upon the expiration of leave will comply with Par. 34, S.O. 219, Sept. 19, 1916, War D. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Major Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery, N.G. of California. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., now on leave at Charleston, S.C., will report to commanding general, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for duty on his staff. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Oct. 1, 1916, to Lieut. Col. Alston Hamilton, C.A.C. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Major Frederick W. Pfisterer, C.A.C., from his present duties and is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery of the Oregon N.G., and to Portland for station. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major Philip R. Ward, C.A.C., from his present duties and is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery, N.G. of Virginia. He will proceed to Roanoke, Va. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. Louis S. Chapplear, C.A.C., upon the completion of his examination for promotion as Fort Winfield Scott, to Calexico, Cal., for duty with company. (Sept. 13, Western D.)

Capt. Albert C. Thompson, jr., C.A.C., will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Capt. Lawrence C. Crawford, C.A.C., from his present duties and is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery, Hawaii N.G. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Samuel G. Shurtle, C.A.C., from present duties and detailed as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery, Maine N.G. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Joseph Matson, C.A.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C., from further duty at Fort Lawton, to proper station, Fort Ward, Wash. (Sept. 15, Western D.)

First Lieut. Walter W. Vantameier, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty at that post with the 3d Company, Fort Stevens, to which he has been assigned. (Sept. 16, Western D.)

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jones and 2d Lieut. Vern S. Purnell, C.A.C., to join their proper station. (Sept. 18, Western D.)

First Lieut. Robert E. Guthrie, C.A.C., Calexico, Cal., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for temporary duty at that post until the arrival of 1st Lieut. Dana H. Crissy, C.A.C. (Sept. 20, Western D.)

First Lieut. Frank A. Buell, C.A.C., from further duty on recruiting service. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave to visit the United States is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. French, C.A.C., for the number of days intervening between the time of arrival of the transport in the United States and date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about Sept. 15, 1916. (Aug. 21, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Wilmer T. Scott, C.A.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, is attached for duty to the 4th Company, Fort Worden, at present at that camp, and will proceed with that company to Fort Worden. (Sept. 14, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Martin J. O'Brien, C.A.C., now at Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort George Wright for duty with the company of Coast Artillery Corps. (Sept. 14, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Frank E. Emery, jr., C.A.C., Fort Lawton, to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 20, Western D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 22, to 2d Lieut. Cyril A. W. Dawson, C.A.C. (Sept. 20, Western D.)

Engr. John H. Vaterlaus, C.A.C., Fort Levet, Me., to report to 1st Lieut. John H. Pirie, C.A.C., Gloucester, Mass., for temporary duty in connection with the test of the Hammond radio-dynamic torpedo. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Engr. Oral Chandler, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of New Orleans, to the Coast Defenses of Boston for station for temporary duty in connection with the test of the Hammond radio-dynamic torpedo. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Engr. Joseph Storni, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Boston, to the Coast Defenses of New Orleans for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Major Richard T. Ellis, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., on recruiting duty. Oct. 15. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Major James A. Ruggles, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to Worcester, Mass., on recruiting duty, Oct. 15, 1916. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Chaplain Julian E. Yates, C.A.C., from duty in Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook to Coast Defenses of Potomac for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant to the adjutant, National Matches, and will proceed to State Camp, Fla., not later than Oct. 6, 1916. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. John N. Reynolds, C.A.C., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

PROMOTIONS, COAST ARTILLERY.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. Earl McFarland (det. Ord. Dept.) promoted to captain, rank June 30, 1916.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Green promoted to captain, rank June 30, 1916.

Captain McFarland will remain on his present duty. Captain Green will remain at his present station until such time as it may be necessary for him to report at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (Oct. 2, War D.)

INFANTRY.

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Lieut. Col. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., will report to board at Schofield Barracks for examination for promotion. (Sept. 11, H.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

COL. H. L. ROBERTS, ATTACHED.

Upon his muster out as colonel, 3d Infantry, Missouri N.G., and upon the expiration of the leave granted him, Capt. Carl A. Martin, 2d Inf., will join his regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. Carl A. Martin, 2d Inf. (Sept. 30, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Capt. Gouverneur V. Packer, 3d Inf., detailed in Q.M.C., Oct. 8, 1916, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., not later than Oct. 3, 1916, for duty as Q.M., and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Fort Slocum, relieving Capt. Fred E. Smith, Q.M.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Leave two months, about Oct. 21, 1916, to Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf. (Sept. 29, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles H. Fanning, Co. I, 4th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Brown, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Oct. 4, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Leave one month and ten days, to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. George E. Ball, 8th Inf. (Aug. 9, P.D.)

Leave ten days, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. John P. Adams, 8th Inf. (Oct. 2, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

First Lieut. Patrick Frissell, 11th Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of Signal Corps as student, and to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Capt. Samuel A. Price, 13th Inf., to Manila, Department Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 23, P.D.)

First Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, 13th Inf., to duty from sick in Department Hospital, to proper station. (Aug. 12, P.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 13th Inf. (Sept. 30, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., on arrival at Seattle, Wash., to Helena, Mont., for duty, relieving Capt. Varian D. Dixon, 4th Cav., who will comply with War Department orders in his case. (Sept. 19, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. G. HALE.

Leave two months and fifteen days, to visit China. Is

granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey, 15th Inf. Lieutenant McCroskey is authorized to apply direct to The Adjutant General of the Army for an extension of the leave granted. (Aug. 9, P.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. HASBROUCK.

Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, 20th Inf. (colonel, 5th Infantry, California N.G.), is detailed to duty as inspector-instructor of the state of California upon his muster out of the service of the United States with that regiment, with authority to retain his commission in the California N.G. Captain Burtt, upon muster out, will proceed to Oakland, Cal., and take station. (Sept. 28, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. —

G.O. 17, HQRS. 21ST INFANTRY,

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 27, 1916.

Extract.

I.—The camps of this regiment on the Exposition grounds will be known collectively as Camp Emory Upton.

II.—Emory Upton, a lieutenant colonel of Artillery and a Volunteer major general, served during the long ordeal of our Civil War in all branches of the mobile Army, and to each he brought high distinction and real help.

In the after period of peace he rendered great service to all branches in our little Army of that day. And his master work on military policy, yearning for years, is now moulding the present and future of our expanding Army.

III.—Dutiful, gallant, keen of intellect, a tireless worker, he was a gentle man of character above reproach.

Broken in health and probably in heart he died as he had lived, steadfast, quiet and without fuss.

IV.—Not only his works but his character and life should be cherished and emulated by us, the American soldiers of to-day.

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Capt. Alvin C. Voris, 22d Inf., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Sept. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry M. Brown, 22d Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as student, and to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

Major Guy G. Palmer, 25th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 2d Infantry and will join regiment. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Capt. William B. Baker, 25th Inf., will report in person to Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.G., president of Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by board. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. William B. Baker, 25th Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; to a status of absence with sick leave. (Oct. 4, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

Capt. Gideon H. Williams, 27th Inf., detailed major of Philippine Scouts, effective Aug. 16, 1916, is assigned to 7th Battalion and will proceed to join. (Aug. 10, P.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Leave two months, upon relief from present duties, to Capt. Cleland McLaughlin, 30th Inf. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Chaplain Marinus M. Landahl, 30th Inf., is transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps and will report to C.O. Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

37TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. PENN.

First Lieut. Delos C. Emmons, 37th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to his examination for fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Oct. 3, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., is placed in command of all troops present at the Florida State Camp Grounds, from the date of his arrival there until the troops leave for their stations. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Royden E. Beebe, Inf., detailed major of Philippine Scouts, effective Aug. 16, 1916, is assigned to 4th Battalion and will proceed to join. (Aug. 10, P.D.)

Capt. Fitzhugh L. Minnegerode, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. Robert O. Regdale, Inf., from duty with Militia, Oct. 1, 1916. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Norman W. Peck, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Otis K. Sadtler, Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort McDowell, Cal. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. Samuel J. Heider, Inf., will report to board at camp at Calexico, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 13, Western D.)

Major Charles F. Crain, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Sick leave one month is granted Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., Inf. (Oct. 3, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Major James M. Petty, P.S., transferred from 7th to 2d Battalion, effective Aug. 16, 1916. (Aug. 10, P.D.)

Major Henry W. Parker, P.S., transferred from 4th to 11th Battalion, Aug. 16, 1916, and will join. (Aug. 10, P.D.)

Leave, with permission to visit United States, granted 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Armstrong, P.S., for two months, to leave the department about Nov. 15, 1916. (Aug. 16, P.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel D. Crawford, P.S., from sick in Department Hospital to proper station. (Aug. 17, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph W. del Alamo, P.S., transferred from the Department Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to sail from Manila Aug. 15, 1916, for treatment. (Aug. 11, P.D.)

duty and Lieutenant Crawford will join the company to which transferred. (Aug. 19, P.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Frederic H. Sargent, 27th Inf., Capt. James H. Como, 8th Inf., 1st Lieut. William C. Miller, 8th Inf., 1st Lieut. George W. Maddox, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Emile C. Outner, 8th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to determine his fitness for transfer to the Infantry. (Aug. 16, P.D.)

A board to consist of Major William R. Standiford, P.S., Major James Huston, P.S., Major Milton A. Elliott, jr., P.S., and two officers of the Medical Department at each Scout station, to be designated by C.O., is appointed to meet for the examination for reappointment (or promotion) of such Philippine Scout officers as may be designated, and, except the medical members, will proceed about Sept. 5, 1916, to such Scout stations in the department as may be necessary. (Aug. 16, P.D.)

A board to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army: Major William R. Smith, C.A.C.; Major William L. Little, M.C.; Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C.; Chaplain Aldred A. Pruden, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. George C. Beach, M.R.C. (Sept. 27, War D.)

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department to consist of Major Edward P. O'Hern, Major Morgan L. Brett and Capt. Richard H. Somers is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., Oct. 23, 1916, for the examination of captains and lieutenants of the Army at large who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Oct. 2, War D.)

The following officers are detailed as additional members of the board of officers appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by S.O. 84, Aug. 30, 1916, for the purpose of marking examination papers of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army: Major H. B. Crosby, 1st Cav.; Major H. B. Fiske, 36th Inf.; Capt. W. J. O'Loughlin, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Peyton, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. R. N. Weaver, 9th Inf. (Sept. 20, Army Service Schools.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. John H. Rice, O.D.; Major Palmer E. Pierce, Gen. Staff; Major Harold W. Jones, M.C.; Capt. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., and Capt. Virginius E. Clark, S.C., is appointed to meet in Washington to take into consideration and report upon (1) the standardization of motor transportation for the Army; (2) the methods of purchase and upkeep of motor vehicles. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Col. Mason M. Patrick and Capt. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., in addition to their other duties, are detailed as members of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting upon matters relating to the organization, equipment and instruction of Engineer troops, and Lieut. Col. George P. Howell, Major Albert E. Waldron, C.E., Major Douglas MacArthur and Major John J. Kingman, G.S., are relieved as members of said board. (Oct. 4, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Ira L. Fredentall, retired, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at posts in and about San Francisco, Cal., and of the establishment, and of the improvements pertaining thereto, of the Army supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., relieving Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty in charge of base communications and of all operations of the Q.M. Corps at that point. Lieutenant Colonel Slavens will retain station at San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 28, War D.)

The leave granted Major John A. Lockwood, retired, is extended ten days. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave fourteen days to Major Henry R. Stiles, retired. (Sept. 30, War D.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 205, Sept. 1, 1916, as amended by Par. 21, S.O. 215, Sept. 14, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, retired, is revoked. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, retired, from duty as supply officer, Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., to his home, and from further active duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army from June 3, 1916, of Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, under a provision of Sec. 24 of an Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, is announced. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Par. 41, S.O. 207, Sept. 5, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. William E. Mould, retired, is revoked. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. George F. Brady, retired, from duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., to Plattburgh Barracks, N.Y., for duty as assistant to Q.M. (Oct. 4, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to board for examination for promotion: Capt. Joseph P. Janda, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Eugene R. Householder, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 1st Inf. (Sept. 11, H.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following officers at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Manila, Aug. 21, for examination for appointment as provisional second lieutenant in the mobile Army: Second Lieuts. Frank L. Hoerner, Harry O. Davis and Floyd Hatfield, P.S. (Aug. 10, P.D.)

The following enlisted men will be sent to report on Aug. 21, 1916, to Major Henry H. Rutherford, M.C., president of a board of officers, for examination to determine their fitness for appointment as provisional second lieutenant in the mobile Army: Sergt. Schiller Scroggs, Med. Dept., Department Hospital, Manila, and Sergt. Anthony J. Kirst, Troop F, 15th Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Aug. 10, P.D.)

TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS.

The following transfers of officers are made: Capt. John B. Schoeffel from the 15th Infantry to the 27th; Capt. Walter E. Gunster from the 27th Infantry to the 15th. Captain Schoeffel, now in Manila, will report to regimental commander for duty; Captain Gunster will proceed to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Aug. 10, P.D.)

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following officers are detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed at once to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty: Capt. William A. McCain, Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. Foote, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. David H. Cowles, Inf. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Each of the following officers is detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty: First Lieut. Alden G. Strong, C.A.C., Oct. 24, 1916; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 24th Inf., Nov. 15, 1916. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Each of the following officers is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed at proper time to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty: First Lieuts. George A. Sanford, Inf., Nov. 15, 1916; John F. Laidie, Inf., Nov. 22, 1916, and Harry W. Stark, J.A.C., Oct. 13, 1916. (Sept. 30, War D.)

The following officers are detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty: First Lieuts. Charles M. Everett, Inf.; Claude M. Thiele, C.A.C., and Burton Y. Read, Cav. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Each of the following officers from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service, on the date specified after his name: Capt. George W. England, Inf., Oct. 24, 1916, and Capt. John M. Craig, 22d Inf., Nov. 15, 1916. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and from further duty on recruiting service, to take effect on the date specified after his name: Capt. Edgar H. Thompson, C.A.C., Oct. 15, 1916; Capt. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 17th Inf., Nov. 14, 1916, and Capt. Ira A. Smith, Inf., Oct. 28, 1916. (Sept. 30, War D.)

ASSIGNED OR ATTACHED TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers of the Infantry is assigned or attached to the regiment indicated after his name: Col. James M. Arrasmith, attached to 23d Inf.; Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 32d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Martin, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William Weigel, 2d Inf.; Major Frank E. Bamford, 28th

Inf.; Major Fredrik L. Knudsen, 23d Inf.; Major S. J. Bayard Schindler, 19th Inf.; Major John F. Preston, 4th Inf.; Major Charles F. Crain, 37th Inf.; Capt. Edwin O. Saunders, 9th Inf.; Capt. Robert J. Binford, 20th Inf.; Capt. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th Inf.; Capt. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf.; Capt. Arthur L. Bump, 17th Inf.; Capt. Willis E. Mills, 4th Inf.; Capt. Charles F. Herr, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James A. Sarraz, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John T. Harris, 37th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. J. Tucker, 37th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marion O. French, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. C. Whiting, 36th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James D. Rivet, 35th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Oliver S. Wood, 34th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John O. Walker, jr., 35th Inf. Each officer, unless subject to previous orders, will join regiment to which he is assigned. (Sept. 30, War D.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

Upon arrival of headquarters and one battalion of the 21st Infantry at Calexico, Cal., the 2d Co., Fort Riley, and the 8th and 10th Cos., Fort Winfield Scott, will stand relieved from further duty on the Mexican border and will return by rail to their proper stations. (Sept. 18, Western D.)

Upon arrival of one battalion of the 21st Infantry at Palm City, Cal., the 3d and 4th Cos. Fort Winfield Scott, now at Tecate, Cal., will stand relieved from further duty on the Mexican border and will return by rail to their proper station. (Sept. 18, Western D.)

The 4th Co., Fort Worden, having completed its duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, will return by rail to proper station, Fort Worden, Wash. (Sept. 19, Western D.)

The 3d Band, C.A.C., and the 5th and 7th Cos., Fort Winfield Scott, having completed their duties at Fort Douglas, Utah, will return by rail to proper station, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (Sept. 19, Western D.)

TEST OF MACHINE RIFLES.

A board to consist of Col. Francis H. French, G.S., Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav., and Tracy C. Dickson, retired; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., C.A.C.; Capt. Robert H. Willis, jr., S.C.; Mr. Bascom Little, Citizens' Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. B. M. W. Panson, Hartford, Conn., is appointed to meet in Washington Monday, Oct. 2, 1916, for the purpose of considering the subject of the character and quantity of machine rifles to be supplied for the military service. Captain Willis will act as recorder of the board. The board will consider and make recommendations as to whether a single type or more than one type of machine rifle, using small-arms ammunition, is needed for the service, and the type or types which should be procured; and if more than one type, the proportion of the different types. In making its recommendations the board will take into consideration the present supply of machine rifles of the various types; all reports of tests of machine rifles which may be believed to be serviceable in reaching a conclusion; the amount of funds now available for the procurement of machine rifles; the appropriations necessary to be made in order to complete the supply at an appropriate rate; and any records of the War Department, or of any branch of it, which it may desire to consult. If the board shall find that tests previously made are insufficient to enable it to reach a conclusion it will make recommendation as to further tests which ought to be made, their character, time, and place.

The board will recommend the type of gun which should be procured in case of an emergency requiring an earlier supply, in possibly limited quantity, than can be had of the gun which it may consider as eventually the most suitable, if there be any of which earlier delivery may be possible; and whether contract should be entered into for a considerable supply of a gun of known type in advance of any test which it may conclude to be called for, and if so, to what extent.

The board will submit its report to The Adjutant General of the Army. (S.O. Sept. 28, War D.)

Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, U.S.N., and Capt. Edward P. Cole, U.S.M.C., are detailed as members of the board appointed for the purpose of considering the character and quantity of machine rifles to be supplied for the military service. (Sept. 30, War D.)

NATIONAL MATCHES.

First Lieut. Thomas G. Samworth, 2d Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., will proceed to State Camp, Fla., on or before Oct. 7, 1916, for duty as assistant statistical officer, National Matches, 1916. (Sept. 27, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. to meet at El Paso, Texas, Sept. 12. Detail for court: Brig. Gen. E. L. Sweetser, Massachusetts Inf.; Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, 20th Inf., U.S.A.; Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 34th Inf., U.S.A.; Col. Hamilton D. Turner, 2d Pennsylvania Inf.; Col. Richard Coulter, 10th Pennsylvania Inf.; Col. E. L. Logan, 9th Massachusetts Inf.; Col. F. A. Graves, 8th Massachusetts Inf.; Col. Walter Barlow, 31st Michigan Inf.; Col. John F. Wood, 1st Pennsylvania Cav.; Col. Edward C. Shannon, 4th Pennsylvania Inf.; Col. W. W. Stover, 5th Massachusetts Inf.; Lieut. Col. George D. Moore, Inf., U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Albert W. Davis, 5th Ohio Inf., and Major Samuel D. Pepper, Judge Advocate, 11th Provisional Division, judge advocate. (Sept. 11, S.D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The following resignations of officers of the National Guard in the Federal Service have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the dates given, all during 1916:

ALABAMA.—First Lieut. Elmo L. Layson, 1st Inf., Alabama N.G., Sept. 23.

CALIFORNIA.—Capt. Joseph S. Concannon, 5th Inf., California N.G., Sept. 1; 1st Lieut. Philip H. Stephens, M.C., California N.G., Sept. 15; Everett W. Peckham, 7th Inf., California N.G., Sept. 28.

COLORADO.—Second Lieut. George B. Thomas, 1st Separate Battalion, Field Art., Colorado N.G., Sept. 15.

CONNECTICUT.—Capt. Basil Conless, 10th Field Art., Connecticut N.G., Sept. 18; 1st Lieut. Herbert C. Horsley, 1st Field Co., Signal Corps, Connecticut N.G., Sept. 25; 1st Lieut. Alvah E. Parsons, 2d Inf., Connecticut N.G., Sept. 15.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—First Lieut. John R. Vanderhoof, Field Art., District of Columbia N.G., Sept. 25; 2d Lieut. William L. Tydings, 3d Inf., District of Columbia N.G., Sept. 21; 1st Lieut. Harry W. Klotz, 3d Inf., District of Columbia N.G., Sept. 30.

GEORGIA.—Capt. James H. Ennis, 2d Inf., Georgia N.G., Aug. 30; 1st Lieut. John C. Candler, 5th Inf., Georgia N.G., Sept. 15; Capt. Dean P. Winn, M.C., Georgia N.G., Sept. 29.

ILLINOIS.—First Lieut. James W. Starnes, 4th Inf., Illinois N.G., Sept. 19; 2d Lieut. Otto M. Frank, 1st Cav., Illinois N.G., Sept. 30; 1st Lieut. Eugene P. Frierson, 8th Inf., Illinois N.G., Sept. 30; 1st Lieut. James A. Green, 8th Inf., Illinois N.G., Oct. 4; 1st Lieut. William B. Crawford, 8th Inf., Illinois N.G., Oct. 4.

INDIANA.—Major Frank W. Foxworthy, M.C., Indiana N.G., Sept. 16; Capt. Fred W. Baker, 1st Inf., Indiana N.G., Sept. 19; 1st Lieut. Orville W. Nichols, 1st Inf., Indiana N.G., Oct. 3.

IOWA.—Chaplain Ebenezer S. Johnson, 2d Inf., Iowa N.G., Sept. 1; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Dewey, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, Iowa N.G., Sept. 1; 2d Lieut. Roy D. Erickson, 1st Inf., Iowa N.G., Sept. 15; Chaplain Frederick S. Nichols, 1st Inf., Iowa N.G., Sept. 29.

KANSAS.—Capt. Arthur L. Cludas, 2d Inf., Kansas N.G., Sept. 15.

KENTUCKY.—Capt. Arthur G. Chapman, 3d Inf., Kentucky N.G., Sept. 20; 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Robbins, 1st Inf., Kentucky N.G., Sept. 25; 1st Lieut. Harry Marx, 1st Inf., Kentucky N.G., Oct. 3.

MARYLAND.—Capt. Richard H. Stevenson, 4th Inf., Maryland N.G., Sept. 18; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel W. Wright, 4th Inf., Maryland N.G., Sept. 26; 2d Lieut. Theodore L. Beers, 4th Inf., Maryland N.G., Sept. 29.

MASSACHUSETTS.—First Lieut. George McLane, 1st Field Art., Massachusetts N.G., Sept. 28.

MICHIGAN.—Major George H. Palmerlee, M.C., Michigan N.G., Aug. 31; 1st Lieut. William C. Bell, M.C., Michigan

N.G., Sept. 1; Capt. Julius Berman, 31st Inf., Michigan N.G., Sept. 29.

MINNESOTA.—Capt. Arnt G. Andersen, M.C., Minnesota N.G., Sept. 25; 2d Lieut. Ulric E. St. Julian, 3d Inf., Minnesota N.G., Aug. 30; Capt. Arthur O. Scott, 2d Inf., Minnesota N.G., Sept. 29; 2d Lieut. Clifford C. Field, 1st Field Art., Minnesota N.G., Oct. 2.

MISSOURI.—First Lieut. Alexander Z. Patterson, 2d Inf., Missouri N.G., Sept. 25.

MISSISSIPPI.—First Lieut. Charles L. Rushing, 1st Inf., Mississippi N.G., Sept. 28.

MONTANA.—Capt. Joseph H. MacFarlane, 2d Inf., Montana N.G., Sept. 15; 2d Lieut. Rasmus G. Olsen, 2d Inf., Montana N.G., Aug. 31; 2d Lieut. Pomeroy P. Vreeland, 2d Inf., Montana N.G., Sept. 15.

NEW JERSEY.—Capt. William O. G. Quimby, M.C., New Jersey N.G., Sept. 1; 1st Lieut. Herman H. Bertman, 1st Squadron, New Jersey N.G., Sept. 15; Capt. William A. Patterson, 1st Squadron, Cavalry, New Jersey N.G., Sept. 29.

NEW YORK.—Capt. Christopher A. Dunnigan, 3d Field Art., New York N.G., Oct. 1; Capt. Nathan C. Shiverick, 1st Cav., New York N.G., Sept. 20; Capt. Charles C. Boyd, 3d Field Art., New York N.G., Sept. 21; 1st Lieut. William T. Doane, 3d Field Art., New York N.G., Sept. 15; 1st Lieut. Henry Hafner, 3d Field Art., New York N.G., Sept. 23; 1st Lieut. Jacob Bros, 3d Field Art., New York N.G., Sept. 15; 2d Lieut. Eugene Warner, 3d Field Art., New York N.G., Sept. 13; 2d Lieut. Arthur B. Wolf, 74th Inf., New York N.G., Sept. 15; 1st Lieut. Alfred L. Golsh, 7th Inf., New York N.G., Sept. 27; Capt. Joseph G. Fogarty, 69th Inf., New York N.G., Sept. 29; Capt. Felix A. Donnelly, 69th Inf., New York N.G., Sept. 29; Capt. Rupert Hughes, 69th Inf., New York N.G., Sept. 28; 1st Lieut. Sherwood W. Whitbeck, M.C., New York N.G., Sept. 30; 2d Lieut. Michael E. Reidy, 69th Inf., New York N.G., Sept. 29.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Capt. Thomas F. Bulla, 3d Inf., North Carolina N.G., Sept. 29.

OHIO.—First Lieut. George B. Booth, M.C., Ohio N.G., Sept. 1; 1st Lieut. Lemuel R. Brigman, M.C., Ohio N.G., Sept. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Major Joseph K. Nicholls, 1st Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., Sept. 15; Major Thomas G. Aller, M.C., Pennsylvania N.G., Aug. 30; 1st Lieut. Grenville D. Montgomery, 2d Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., Sept. 19; 1st Lieut. James B. Rucker, jr., M.C., Pennsylvania N.G., Aug. 30; 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Harding, M.C., Pennsylvania N.G., Sept. 1; 2d Lieut. Jesse Williamson, 2d, 1st Cav., Pennsylvania N.G., Sept. 19; 2d Lieut. George H. Earle, 3d, 2d Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., Aug. 30; Major Kellogg K. V. Casey, 2d Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., Sept. 30.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—First Lieut. Sanford C. Chandler, 1st Inf., South Carolina N.G., Aug. 31; 2d Lieut. James T. Moore, 2d Inf., South Carolina N.G., Sept. 26.

TEXAS.—Major Scurry L. Terrell, M.C., Texas N.G., Sept. 15; 1st Lieut. James A. Harley, 4th Inf., Texas N.G., Sept. 16.

VIRGINIA.—Second Lieut. Calvin Satterfield, jr., 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, Virginia N.G., Sept. 25; 2d Lieut. Orrin B. White, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, Virginia N.G., Sept. 15.

WYOMING.—Capt. Jack Major, 2d Separate Battalion of Infantry, Wyoming N.G., Sept. 18.

Sick leave one month to Capt. Alexander M. Simons, 2d California Inf., a patient in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 15, Western D.)

Capt. Jesse A. Millard, Q.M.C., New York N.G., McAllen, Texas, is assigned to the command of Bakery Company, New York N.G., stationed at McAllen, Texas. (Sept. 13, S.D.)

Major John K. Clement, 18th Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., now on duty in the Southern Department, will repair to Washington for temporary duty in connection with investigation of the Ordnance Department concerning the manufacture of nitrates. (Oct. 2, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

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Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	18
Logan	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	Oct. 28	Nov. 3	12
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	18
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	12
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4	12
Sheridan	March 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	April 2	12
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 3	12
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2	12
Sheridan	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 3	12

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	28
Sheridan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 15	28
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 15	28
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 15	28
Sheridan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	21
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	April 4	April 12	18
Sheridan	April 15	April 20	May 4	May 13	24
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 3	July 12	23
Sheridan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Newport News, Va.
CROOK—At Anchorage, Alaska.
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.
LOGAN—Left Manila, P.I., Sept. 15, for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 21.
LISCUM—At Manila.
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—At Manila, P.I.
SUMNER—Left Cristobal, C.Z., for New York Oct. 4.
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 5 for Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At Manila, P.I.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

2d Lieut. S. W. Stanley, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. J. H. Johnson, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at Portland, Me.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. G. M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—2d Lieut. E. B. Colladay, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. at Fort Hancock, N.J.

CABLE BOATS.

JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.
CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

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An explosion of two U.S. magazine rifles, being used in target practice at the rifle range at Wakefield, Mass., by two members of the Massachusetts National Guard, which severely cut one man and may blind another, is being investigated by Adjutant General Pearson through the Ordnance Department. One of the accidents occurred when Corp. Thomas E. Fallon, of the 11th Company, C.A.C., was practicing on the range. In that instance the cartridge exploded in the chamber of the rifle with a terrific report, which ripped out the breech and shot the bolt back into his eye. A short time later the rifle of Private Thomas, of the 1st Corps Cadets, exploded in the same way, although he was only badly cut about the forehead. Following this accident, Major Portal, the range superintendent, ordered the range closed. When the troops left for the border, they took with them all the available ammunition in the armories, and the War Department, therefore, gave the Massachusetts authorities the right to requisition a large amount from

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Massachusetts manufacturers. Only part of this order had been filled when the accidents occurred, and the manufacturers are taking back all the cartridges that have not been used.

The New York Times quotes statements made by Capt. Ian Hay Beith, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, author of "The First Hundred Thousand," who is on a visit to this country. Captain Beith is reported as saying: "The 12-, 10- and 8-inch guns are now massed so closely on the Somme front that they almost touch each other. When we used to fire one shell the Germans replied with ten, but now when they send one we answer them with twenty. Instead of two machine guns to a regiment we have sixteen to a brigade and eight or ten Lewis guns to a battalion. One machine gun is equal to 100 rifles. The Lewis gun has its drawbacks; it gets heated and has no water cooling apparatus, and is liable to jam, but it pumps out 600 to 700 shots a minute and is practically an automatic rifle." Captain Beith said the war had saved England from becoming an effete nation of hollow-chested men and discontented women. The latter, he said, had changed altogether. To-day they were doing men's work, and doing it well in every way.

Reports come from France of a new collapsible stretcher which the Red Cross have been using recently. It is unique in that it may be folded so compactly that it can be lowered into a trench for the reception of a wounded soldier, whereas the injured formerly have been lifted out of the trenches, exposed to fire, and then placed on the ambulance stretchers.

The U.S.S. Fox, the appraised value of which is \$500, and which is at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash., is to be sold by the Navy Department. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until twelve o'clock noon, on Oct. 23.

All but three of the twenty-two seats in the Philippine Senate were won by Nationalist candidates in the election of Oct. 3. Governor General Harrison reported to the War Department. The message said the elections were quiet and a large vote was polled.

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BRITAIN'S SHORTAGE OF MEN.

Once again Great Britain is suffering the national mortification of lacking men sufficient to fight the battles that are before her in the present war. In spite of the adoption of conscription, the trade spirit in the British Isles has been strong enough to keep 1,600,000 men of the proper age out of military service, this number wearing badges entitling them to such exemption, while the London Times is authority for the statement that "there is an even larger number sheltered in government departments and in industry, or excused from serving at the front by a whole host of obstructive regulations." According to Lord Derby's report of Dec. 20, 1915, there were 5,000,000 men of military age in Great Britain, exclusive of the armies in the field and at home. The Military Service Act puts these men at the disposal of the country, in addition to which there would be 350,000 youths annually reaching the age of eighteen, at which military service begins.

It was estimated at the time Lord Derby made his report that this number of men would enable Great Britain to keep one hundred divisions in the field, exclusive of the forces raised in the dominions and dependencies. But trade influences began to work their will on the government, with the result that a Board of Trade committee invented many loopholes through which men could escape military service, and, furthermore, decreed long lists of exemptions that cut down still more the number of available military material. It is estimated that, on the whole, there are between three and four millions of men of military age in Great Britain sheltered from such service.

That this matter has become a very pressing one is shown by a speech made by Gen. Sir William Robertson, the chief of the British armies, on Oct. 4, in the course of which he said: "We are not justified in expecting to win the war unless the service of every man and woman in the country is utilized to the fullest extent. We must be under no delusion as to the probable duration of this great struggle. We must prepare for the worst while we hope for the best. We have adopted in theory the principle of national service. We must see that we put it into practice, because we want more men, and we want them now, and eventually we shall want all who can be spared." In addition to this, the recently appointed Man Power Distribution Board made a report on the same day in London strongly advocating a drastic narrowing of the exempt classes under the Military Service Act, and other measures for the purpose of getting more recruits "to maintain our forces in the field at the numbers already fixed for them, and at the same time to maintain the supply of munitions essential for their equipment and proper utilization." This board specifically suggests releasing for military service all men of military age now employed in government positions, the only alternative the board sees, unless its measures are adopted, being to extend the age of military service beyond the age now fixed, forty-one years.

As an object lesson to this country in the need of universal military service nothing could be more pointed than this experience of Great Britain as compared with the military experiences of France and Germany since the outbreak of the present war. We know from reliable sources that thousands of Germans who were legally exempt from military duty on account of physical infirmities and being past military age not only volunteered for duty with the armies, but tried to use influence to have their exemption set aside. As for France, we may well quote here the words of Capt. Henry J. Reilly from his recent volume, "Why Preparedness," in which he says of the French people: "Everyone is quiet, and anxious to perform any service his or her country might demand. All recognized the necessity for military control and did not complain when steps were taken by the military authorities which, while necessary from a military point of view, interfered with the plans or likes of families or individuals. The discipline which the men received during their services in the army in the days of their youth makes them unconsciously, willingly, and without grumbling or complaining, put duty above self." Yet it is just because Great Britain refused to see the wisdom of conscription until nearly two years after the war started that she is forced to acknowledge that more than 3,000,000 of her men are evading military service. It is a pitiful picture for a great nation to present, and it is one we are likely to duplicate unless we take this question of universal military service seriously and put it into practice.

Included in the documents to be referred to the board before which an officer of the Navy is to be examined for selection will be any letters on file in the Department showing an attempt on the part of his friends to influence his detail to desirable positions. This is designed to discourage the use of outside influence in behalf of officers,

of which there is much less complaint than there was formerly.

ADVANCEMENTS ON LINEAL LISTS, U.S. ARMY.

The Army List and Directory issued from the office of The Adjutant General, Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., for Sept. 20, 1916, which appears this week, when compared with the previous list issued Aug. 20 shows many changes in the lineal rank of officers of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry of the Army, due to the increase under the National Defense Act. The August list showed 25 colonels of Cavalry and there are now 59. In place of 22 lieutenant colonels there are now 24, and 70 majors in place of 62. There are 385 captains of Cavalry instead of 275 as previously. In August there were 245 first lieutenants; we now have 314, and only two second lieutenants are in the September list, against 226 in that of August. The colonels of Cavalry now run from G. K. Hunter down to F. H. Beach; lieutenant colonels from A. Gray to T. J. Fleming; majors from O. B. Meyer down to G. W. Moses; captains from C. E. Stodter down to R. Talbot, jr.; first lieutenants from W. H. Westmoreland down to A. M. Jones; while the only second lieutenants of Cavalry are C. Grant and D. G. Richart.

In the Field Artillery there are now 16 colonels in place of 7 as formerly; 14 lieutenant colonels in place of 10; 21 majors in place of 16; 123 captains in place of 84; 120 first lieutenants in place of 89; and only one lone second lieutenant in place of 88. The colonels of Field Artillery run from E. St. J. Greble down to W. J. Snow; lieutenant colonels from G. G. Gatley down to M. McCloskey; majors from R. H. MacMaster down to F. H. Gallup; captains from C. A. Stuart down to K. S. Perkins; first lieutenants from R. G. Kirkwood down to H. C. Jones; and the only second lieutenant is C. E. Bradburn.

Coming to the Coast Artillery Corps, we now have 24 colonels in place of 19 as formerly; 32 lieutenant colonels in place of 18; 82 majors in place of 60; 343 captains in place of 260; 261 first lieutenants in place of 240; and 92 second lieutenants in place of 240 as formerly. The colonels run from H. H. Ludlow down to W. E. Ellis; lieutenant colonels from J. P. Hains to J. Hagood; majors from G. T. Patterson down to J. L. Hughes; captains from J. W. C. Abbott down to O. H. Schrader; first lieutenants from I. E. Titus down to R. H. Van Valkenburgh; and second lieutenants from E. D. Riley down to B. L. Flanigan.

In the Infantry, which shows the largest number of changes, we have now 74 colonels against 46 as formerly; 55 lieutenant colonels against 41; 177 majors against 131; 815 captains against 551; 426 first lieutenants in place of 502; and 193 second lieutenants in place of 482 as formerly. The colonels of Infantry commence with G. K. McGunagle and end with E. V. Smith; lieutenant colonels from G. B. Duncan to G. D. Moore; majors from W. Uline to P. Brown; captains from C. H. Bridges to E. L. Field; first lieutenants from O. E. Michaelis to L. K. Underhill; and second lieutenants from J. O'K. Taussig down to V. James.

EARLY WEST POINT GRADUATION PROPOSED.

There is a proposition under consideration in the War Department to graduate the First Class at West Point next January, instead of in June, and to shorten the course at the Academy by six months during the next four years, or until the increase under the Defense Act has been carried into effect. There is urgent need for educated officers not only to train the large number of recruits that will come into the Army in the five increments under the Defense Act, but to assist in educating the officers commissioned from civil life. This change in the course at West Point, it is claimed, could be made without seriously interfering with the high standard of the institution. The cadets could be commissioned in January after their last encampment and join their regiments in time to take up the spring training. It is urged that most of the work in the last six months of the Academy could be taken subsequently at the Service schools, and that to maintain the present standard of the Regular Army it is imperative that the number of educated officers be increased.

Secretary Baker appreciates fully the difficulties of the situation and is giving careful attention to it. As indicated in his recent utterances, the Secretary has come to a full realization of the importance of having an efficient corps of officers for the Army. It is apparent to him that as it is there will be a shortage of trained officers not only for the Regular Army, but for instructors in the National Guard, colleges and the military camps.

In the next session of Congress serious consideration will be given to a number of bills providing for general military training. If a system of compulsory training is not adopted there will be a movement in this direction. There is not the least doubt that the demand for officers outside of the Regular Army as well as in it will be greatly increased.

It is not believed that the results of the examination for commissions in the Regular Army will be ready for publication before the latter part of October. The delay is due to the failure of the papers of the examination in the Philippines to arrive at Washington. The board at Fort Leavenworth is working on the papers of the candidates in the United States and will have all of them out of the way before the Philippine papers arrive. Of

course it will be impossible to determine the standard of the successful candidates until the board has gone over the Philippine papers. Under the law the enlisted men who qualify are entitled to the first vacancies, and most of the candidates in the Philippines are from the enlisted men of the Army.

NAVY PLANS ALL-YEAR CIVILIAN TRAINING.

The Navy Department has taken action to keep alive the spirit of co-operation awakened in the 2,000 civilians who participated in the "naval Plattsburg" cruise in August and September. The first movement in this direction is the making of plans to continue the drill and practice instruction of these civilians by furnishing them an opportunity to report on board any vessel of the reserve force at the several navy yards at least one afternoon and evening drill period per week throughout the year. It is felt that this will stimulate interest among the civilians as well as among the naval officers who come in contact with them.

The Department has been assured that with the start thus far made it will be not at all difficult to secure for next summer at least 10,000 men of the same type as those who participated in the cruise just closed. The civilians themselves contemplate a national organization through which they hope to be able to enroll all civilians who participated in the cruise in the Volunteer Naval Reserve or some other class of reserves created by the recent Naval bill. They hope that if such enrollment can be effected the Department may be able to provide continuous practice instruction and drill throughout the year for those who are situated near the seaboard, and that the scheme for continuous training may permit of one month's intensive training at shore station, to be followed by a month the following summer on board vessels of the reserve force, the course to be completed by one month's service during the third summer on board vessels of the active fleet.

These matters are at present under consideration by the Navy Department, and if the details can be arranged the movement will start in concrete form and on a large scale either this winter or early spring, in which case it is confidently believed that next year's enrollment will at least equal the figure, 10,000, suggested by the civilians themselves. When this shall have been accomplished a long step will have been taken both toward the securing of a one hundred thousand volunteer reserve and in educating the public in thorough preparedness and an adequate Navy. And the plans contemplate extension of this training to the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes, so that every section of the country may participate.

NEW SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

The U.S. Navy Department announced on Oct. 5 that the plans had been completed for the four battle cruisers authorized at the last session of Congress and bids are invited for the construction of the battle cruisers, exclusive of armor and armament. The bids will be opened on Dec. 6. Circulars for the information of bidders are ready for distribution. The plans call for vessels 850 feet in length, with a displacement of 35,000 tons, and having a speed of from thirty-two to thirty-five knots. It is understood now that the beam of the battle cruisers is to be about ninety-seven feet. The great length was found to be necessary to provide displacement for the tremendous amount of machinery which will be necessary for the propulsion of the vessels at high speed and to carry the belt of armor of about eight inches in thickness. The battle cruisers, it is understood, will each have seven funnels. The vessels, which will be equipped with ten 14-inch guns each, will cost \$20,500,000 each, of which \$4,000,000 will be for the armor and armament and the balance for the hull and machinery and equipment. Special efforts will be made to hasten the construction of the first battle cruisers built for the U.S. Navy, now known as battle cruisers No. 1 to 4. Bids were opened Oct 5 at the Bureau of Ordnance for the forgings for twenty-four of the 14-inch guns with which the vessels are to be armed, and ten sets of the 5-inch guns. Bids for the balance of the armament will be opened before the end of the month. Bids for the new battleships, which will be opened Oct. 25, call for vessels displacing 32,000 tons and carrying 16-inch guns. They will be 600 feet long between perpendiculars and 624 feet over all. Therefore the battle cruisers are to be 250 feet longer than the battleships.

Contracts for structural steel for new naval vessels were awarded on Oct. 4 by the Navy Department at prices about thirty-three per cent. higher than were paid for similar material last December. The Carnegie Steel Company received contracts for 9,000 tons of steel and the American Pressed Steel Company for thirty tons. The actual price of the material in its various grades has not been computed. The steel is for a hospital ship being built at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and a fuel ship at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M.C., left Washington Oct. 3 for the border, where he will make a special investigation into the manner of furnishing supplies. It is stated that reports indicate that too large a supply of uniforms and equipment is being sent to the border for the number of troops that are on duty there. One report that has been current is that "a million pairs of trousers" have been sent by the Q.M.C. to the Regulars and the National Guard on the border. Another is that although most of the National Guard

were furnished with overcoats when they left for the border very few of them have any on hand at present. There has been a variety of complaints of this character from those who have been forwarding supplies to the border. There is also a report to the effect that the cost of subsistence for the troops is exceptionally high.

President Wilson, it was learned on Oct. 5, has designated Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, as chairman of the commission to investigate the workings of the eight-hour law passed at the last session of Congress. General Goethals arrived at New York Oct. 2 en route to Washington to testify in a suit over an alleged infringement of patents in machinery used on the Isthmus, and was to return to New York to remain, it was reported, until after the election. Asked as to his appointment as one of the three members of the eight-hour law commission, the New York Evening Sun quotes him as saying: "I have received information that I have been designated by the President to head the commission to investigate the workings of the eight-hour law for the railroads. The position has not been offered me as yet. I have heard nothing officially. There has been no formal appointment. I had intended to retire, but as an officer I am bound to accept any post the President may name. I am still under orders."

The Siems-Carey Company, of St. Paul, Minn., is to build 1,500 miles of railroad in China with money furnished by the American International Corporation of New York city. A \$60,000,000 loan is to be arranged for this purpose. One of the terms of the contract is that the St. Paul company is to have an optional contract to build another 1,500 miles. At present China has only 6,000 miles of railroad in the whole empire. The route of the road is not specified, but Pekin advices suggest that the new lines are to be built largely through the rich mineral and mining provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Chekiang, which are largely in the British and French spheres of influence. Engineers already are at work and orders are expected very shortly in this country for construction materials. The loan is to be secured by the property in the road itself and not by concessions or government guarantees. The government has agreed to the appointment of an American chief engineer for the surveying and construction of the lines, and later he will act as chief engineer of the railroad. The Chinese government has also agreed to the appointment of Americans as auditor and traffic manager. Preliminary contracts have been signed by the same interests for dredging the Grand Canal in China.

The Secretary of War is not only withholding the appointment of Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A., retired, to be major general, but those of all the retired officers who would be promoted under the same provisions of the Army Appropriation Act. This includes Brig. Gens. Oswald H. Ernst, Peter C. Hains and Alexander C. M. Pennington, who can be advanced to major generals, and Cols. James Jackson and J. W. Pope to brigadier generals. It is understood that the Secretary objects to the principle of the legislation, although he admits that there are a number of worthy cases provided for by it.

All promotions in the Army below the grade of lieutenant colonel are being held up pending the adjustment of about 200 transfers. The board in the United States, which has been conducting examinations for transfers, has completed its work and as soon as the report comes from the Philippines, orders will be issued for the transfers. The work of adjusting these transfers and conducting the examinations for them has been one of the most difficult tasks undertaken by the War Department. Even after the reports from the Philippines have been received it may require some time to adjust all transfers and arrange the promotions that will result.

The League to Enforce Peace has reached the sage decision that the European war should "be fought through to a finish." Mr. Henry Ford appears to have reached the same conclusion. Even the most optimistic advocates of immediate peace are accepting the logic of facts, as did the recruit who, during the Civil War, when he first came under fire, turned to his comrades saying, "Boys, can't this thing be arbitrated?" but was soon fighting as fiercely as the rest of his fellows. And how can peace be enforced without provoking war?

Registration in Harvard's course in military science and tactics has been so poor that even with a campaign to encourage enlistment only 200 men have offered to serve. Eleven hundred men became members of the Harvard regiment last fall. This year a senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is established at the university, but the course does not obligate one to serve in the Army. The officers of the university are at a loss to explain the reason for the few entries this year.

It is not possible to secure a list of Army band leaders from the office of The Adjutant General at this time. All the clerks are working extra time to straighten out personnel legislation, and the chief clerk finds it impossible to obtain the list at present. It would be necessary to examine all the muster lists in order to secure this list.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. (Summarized from the reports Sept. 27-Oct. 5.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The anniversary of the great French offensive in Champagne in 1915 was most impressively celebrated by the combined British and French successes at Thiepval and Combes last week. Unlike the efforts in the autumn of last year, the victories won this year bear positive and tangible, if scanty, fruit. French soil is being repurchased in this third year of the war at a terrific price, but the efforts of the Allies are scientifically co-ordinated and what they win they keep. Later reports have confirmed our opinion of a week ago in regard to the escape of most of the German garrison from Combes. The force, a regiment strong, got out at night along the road through a ravine northeast of the town, which was the route which we pointed out as offering an opportunity for escape when the British and French were almost encircling the town. In the three months' fighting north of the Somme the British took 26,735 German prisoners.

North of the Somme, following the capture of Thiepval and Combes, the British were called upon to withstand heavy counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Morval and Les Boeufs. They held their ground at all points and inflicted heavy losses upon the German forces which attempted to drive them from the positions taken in the great advance of Sept. 26. Working in close co-operation, the British and French drove the last stubborn rear-guard out of Combes. In this town the British right and the French left met.

Sept. 27 found the British still pursuing an aggressive campaign. On a front of more than a mile to the north of Fliers they captured hostile trenches and pushed their line to the road east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye. They also stormed a redoubt 2,000 yards northeast of Thiepval and advanced to a point midway between Thiepval and Grandcourt. The French, too, drove on toward the east and southeast of Rancourt and got a foothold in the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, east of Combes. In the two days' fighting the British took between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners.

The Germans made a vigorous attack upon the French between Bouchavesnes and a point south of Bois l'Abbe Farm, but were met by a brilliant counter-offensive, in which six German officers and 244 men were taken, with eight machine guns. Meanwhile the French extended their positions east and southeast of Rancourt and penetrated St. Vaast Wood.

The following day a German redoubt 500 yards north of Thiepval was taken by General Haig's troops with 600 more prisoners. During the night the British advanced their lines between Martinpuich and Gueudecourt to within 800 yards of Eaucourt l'Abbaye. General Haig's report of the fighting on the 26th and 27th indicated that his casualties on these days amounted to about 8,000. The British losses in September amounted to 5,459 officers and 114,110 men, an average of over 3,800 a day. The total losses in July, August and September for the British on the Somme were 307,169.

Friday, the 29th, was a day of heavy rain in Picardy, but the British carried 500 yards of German trenches east of Les Boeufs. On their left wing the British carried part of the Hessian trench in the Thiepval area, lost it in a counter-attack and regained it later in the day. Eight German officers and 521 men were captured.

On Saturday General Haig's lines were heavily shelled and the Germans made strong but unsuccessful counter-attacks in the Thiepval sector upon a division of the new British army.

Oct. 1 started the fourth month of the great battle, and the British, still fighting their way ahead, advanced on a 3,000-yard front from a point east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye to the Albert-Bapaume road. They captured the village of Eaucourt l'Abbaye with over 300 prisoners. The new armored cars ("Tanks") were again most useful. The French made some progress north of Rancourt and southeast of Morval. On the 2d strong German forces forced their way back into part of Eaucourt l'Abbaye. North and east of Courcellette General Haig's troops carried their lines to a point 1,200 yards north of the village, but they were forced out of a part of the Regina trench, further to the north.

At Eaucourt l'Abbaye the battle continued on the 3d, with the fortunes turning toward the British, who captured fifty-one prisoners. The French stormed an entrenchment north of Rancourt, where they took three officers and 120 men. At the St. Pierre Vaast Wood the French gained and later lost a portion of the German first line. Severe hand-to-hand fighting occurred in this struggle. By Oct. 4 General Haig reported his men in complete possession of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and the French reported the capture of a strong line of trenches between Morval and the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, with ten officers and 290 men.

South of the Somme on Sept. 27 the French by a sudden attack captured a fortified wood east of Vermandovillers, and in this sector on Oct. 1 they repulsed a German counter-attack.

At Verdun on the nights of Sept. 25 and 27 the Germans made violent assaults upon French positions in the Thiaumont and the Fleury sectors, but the curtain of fire and the machine gun fire completely checked their efforts.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

On the eastern front, with von Hindenburg in supreme command, there has been a decided strengthening and stiffening of the resistance to General Brussiloff's attacks in Volhynia, Galicia and the Carpathians. German methods are clearly discernible in the active defensive measures, particularly between Vladimir-Volynsky and Lutsk, where the Teuton armies have been attacking strongly, instead of constantly retreating as when only Austrians faced the Russians in this region.

In the Carpathians General Brussiloff's men were reported on Sept. 28 after a series of hard battles to have cut the Austrian communications above Kirlibaba by reaching the highway between Kimpolung and Mamaros Sziget. They also captured a range of mountains overlooking Kirlibaba. On Oct. 1 in the Ludowa region the Austrians won a fight and took four Russian officers, 532 men and eight machine guns near Striklauzura.

In the Volhynia-Galicia region very severe fighting has been almost continuous for a week. The Russians in a successful attack on the Upper Sereth near Manouva and Kharbuzoff took 1,500 Austro-German prisoners. Near Korytniza positions which had been captured on Sept. 22 by the Russians were retaken on Sept. 27 by the troops commanded by General von der Marwitz. The 4th Siberian Corps was nearly destroyed in a fierce

battle, and forty-one officers and 2,800 men were taken by the Germans, with one cannon and seventeen machine guns.

On Oct. 1 the Russians renewed their drive toward Lemberg and reported a successful battle near the Brody-Krasne railway (Krasne is thirty miles northeast of Lemberg), where, despite stubborn resistance, they gained ground and captured fifty-nine officers and 1,928 men. Fifty miles southeast of Lemberg a battle was in progress south of Brzezany, on the River Tseniurka, and along the heights on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa. Part of the Teuton position was stormed and 112 officers and 2,268 men captured. Further to the west a sharp counter-attack by Turkish troops ejected the Russians from positions penetrated and the Turks took 230 prisoners.

The following day the Austrians made strong counter-attacks in the region of the two rivers, but were driven back with the loss of 1,600 rank and file taken prisoners. Along the Brody-Lemberg road they were more successful and won back lost positions, beside capturing twenty-four Russian officers and 2,306 men, with eleven machine guns.

By Oct. 3 this extensive battle still raged and the Russians reported making several counter-attacks along the Ceninka River and the Zlota Lipa, in the course of which more than a thousand prisoners were captured. The Russians reached Lysonia Height, southeast of Brzezany, but were driven back by Austrian and Turkish troops.

On Oct. 4, after three days of incessant and severe fighting, the Russians forced their way across the Zlota Lipa south of Brzezany and drove the Austro-Germans from the heights. The Russian artillery then began a bombardment of the town and the surrounding positions.

West of Lutsk renewed Russian assaults were defeated with extremely heavy losses without winning any advantages whatever in return for great sacrifices.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

The widely extended Balkan front is now providing the most interesting problems for the student of tactics and strategy. The lines have not congealed into the trench warfare of the eastern and western fronts and strategic considerations still have a place in the handling of the armies. It is interesting to note that the Germans won an important battle at Hermannstadt, where they are commanded by General von Falkenhayn, who was Chief of the General Staff until superseded recently by von Hindenburg.

Roumania upon entering the arena of the great war flung the bulk of her resources into the invasion of Austria's southern province of Transylvania and trusted to the fortified positions on the southeast, backed up by Russian reinforcements, to keep the foe from executing a flank attack. The plan largely miscarried when von Mackensen captured the fortified places with their large garrisons and swept north into Dobrudja. Roumania's eastern province along the Black Sea. Strong reinforcements stopped the German midway in Dobrudja, where his mixed force of Turks, Bulgars and Teutons met strong resistance. The past week's maneuvers have been concerned with flanking movements in this region and have been of great interest. Much fighting has occurred on the Macedonian front, but few changes of importance in the positions of the contending armies.

In Transylvania the Austrians were compelled to evacuate the Vulcan and Szurdok passes within a few days after they had won them, and reported their forces firmly established in these important positions. This reverse was occasioned by a far-extending encircling movement on the part of the Roumanians, accompanied by a great battle in the neighborhood of Hermannstadt, which lasted for a number of days. On Sept. 29 the Austro-German troops stormed the heights south and southeast of the town, but the battle continued until the 30th, when the Germans, commanded by General von Falkenhayn, the recently superseded Chief of the General Staff, completed the defeat of the 1st Roumanian Army, which retreated south into the mountains. The Germans seized Red Town Pass to the south, but the defeated Roumanians fought their way through. On Oct. 4 a Roumanian battalion involved in the mountain fastnesses was destroyed by a large Teuton force.

A hard battle was fought on Sept. 28 along the Tilisul mountain ridge, east of Petroseny, where Roumanian counter-attacks failed. Northwest of Boddar and north of Stena the Roumanians captured two officers and 200 men on Sept. 29, but on Sept. 30 the Germans captured eleven officers and 591 men with three machine guns beyond Haar Brook, south of Henodorf-Hegin, where a Roumanian column was severely defeated.

In the mountains, at Ghurgill and Ierghitzel, the Roumanians report the capture of forty-seven officers, 3,328 men and twelve machine guns. In the Jul Valley the Roumanians retreated on Oct. 4 after destroying the coal mines of Petroseny and losing sixty men, who were captured during the retreat.

In Dobrudja the Bulgars on the right flank attacked on the line Amzarez-Pervele and forced the Russo-Roumanians to retreat toward the north. On Oct. 2 a Roumanian force crossed the Danube and, invading Bulgaria between the fortresses of Rustchuk and Tutra-ken, threatened the flank of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army. Simultaneously the Russo-Roumanian-Serb forces in Dobrudja attacked along the whole line, so that the movement bore all appearance of a well planned and brilliantly executed coup.

On Oct. 4 Austrian and German monitors destroyed Roumanian pontoon bridges across the Danube in the rear of the invading Roumanian army. Von Mackensen's men withstood the attacks against their lines at Toprai Sari-Tuzla, where Bulgarian and Turkish troops held their ground well and took 100 prisoners. By Oct. 5 the Roumanians who had crossed the Danube were so threatened by von Mackensen's encircling movements that they were forced to retreat hastily toward the east, where another Teuton column confronted them, and they suffered a disastrous defeat. This Roumanian force seems to have comprised fifteen or sixteen battalions of infantry and lacked artillery.

On the flank toward the sea the Roumanians conquered a position at Amzacea on Oct. 4 and took seven guns with 1,000 prisoners.

On the Macedonian front, in the region east of Florina, French troops brilliantly resisted powerful attacks by Bulgarian forces in front of Armentashor, where the assailants suffered heavy losses. West of Florina Russian and French troops captured fifty Bulgars and four machine guns to the north of Armentashor. Allied efforts to advance on the Kaimakoolan heights were repulsed. On the 29th the Bulgars were repulsed in four desperate efforts to recapture the lost positions, but on the 30th they wrested one of the fortified lines from the hard pressed Serbs. The fortunes of war swung to the other side in this sector on Oct. 1, when the Serbs won a victory in which they retook the lost position and captured an entire battery of Bulgarian field artillery.

On Oct. 2 they took Kotchovie, a mile and a quarter north of Kaimakoolan, and on Oct. 4 the Bulgar-German forces between Lake Presba and Nise Hill retreated, and on the 5th the Serbs reached Buf, twelve miles south of Monastir.

The Bulgars repulsed the Allied left wing to Stara Neretska Planina and occupied the line of Listz and Ischitschewo mountains in the last days of September.

On the Lake Doiran front the British have been engaged in brisk skirmishing, and on Oct. 1, after strong artillery preparation, by a brilliant assault they captured two fortified villages on the left bank of the Struma with 250 unwounded prisoners, and six counter-attacks by the Bulgars were repulsed.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Trentino there are daily reports of fighting, but the operations are mainly on a small scale and aim at local outposts rather than any widespread or important operations.

In the Travignolo-Avisio Valley after a severe bombardment on Oct. 4 the Austrian infantry attacked in strong force, but was repulsed without gain.

The Italian batteries continue to keep the summit of Monte Cimone under a curtain of fire. In the Cimon-Brenta Valley Italian infantry captured one of the high peaks of Col Bricon on Oct. 3, and on the same day captured by a turning movement a peak in the Carnia region.

Arsiero was heavily shelled by the Austrians on Oct. 3, and on Oct. 4 the Italian infantry gained some more ground on Col Bricon Piccolo.

COLONEL SQUIER'S AIR TRAINING PLANS.

An outline of the plans of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., for the training of civilians for the Aerial Reserve Corps and of men of the National Guard has been given to the editor of Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering at the direction of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Chief of the Aviation Section. According to this preliminary outline it is the intention of the Aviation Section to train as many reserve aviators as possible, and whether this number will be a thousand or less will depend upon the personnel and facilities available.

"The training of reserve aviators will fall into two classes—reserve military aviators, who will be trained at civilian flying schools, and National Guardsmen," the statement says. "When reserve aviators are thoroughly trained they will, if satisfactory, receive commissions as officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. For these men the civilian schools will be utilized for preliminary training and Army aviation schools will be formed as rapidly as necessary to take care of the applicants. Any civilian who wishes to join the Officers' Reserve Corps as a reserve military aviator should send in his application to the War Department at Washington. He will then be examined by a medical officer and also, if it is possible, by an officer of the Aviation Section of the Army, who will try to determine whether he is fit to make an aviator. If he is accepted he will be ordered to a civilian school, where he will be put through preliminary training under the supervision of an inspecting officer, either living at the field or making frequent visits. This training may be stopped at any time at the discretion of the officer who makes the inspections, if it should appear that the candidate is either physically, psychologically or mentally unfit to be an Army flier.

"The training in the civilian school will carry the candidate past the preliminary flying test that we have drawn up, which is very simple, though a trifle more difficult than the test of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. The latter test was devised years ago, and simply shows that a man has been able to get into the air and get down again safely. Our preliminary test requirements will be made public shortly. This training will be paid for by the Government through its arrangement with the civilian schools. There has been a certain amount of debate as to what the cost of this training may amount to, and we have made arrangements to keep careful records of the expenses of each man's training, and the amount we pay the schools will be based upon that record. It is an erroneous impression that we have fixed any particular sum as the amount to be paid the civilian schools. In everything we undertake we keep before us always the fact that our chief duty is to encourage aeroplane schools and aeroplane motor manufacturers. However, we believe that civilian schools ought to be able to put pupils through our preliminary tests for about \$500.

"When these are completed, the candidate may either be ordered to an Army station or to continue his work at the civilian schools under direct military instruction until he is ready to take his reserve military aviator's tests. These require a considerable degree of skill as a pilot, though they are not so difficult as the junior military aviator's tests that the Army pilots take. When the reserve military aviator has passed his tests he will be commissioned a first lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He will then be required to report fifteen days every year for instruction and practice at one of the Army flying fields, during which time he will receive the same pay and allowances as an officer of the same rank in the Regular Army.

"We expect to train 297 R.M.A. first lieutenants and about 2,000 mechanics, truck drivers, etc. These men will be trained as individuals, and in case of war or threatened war they may be summoned and put into one of the Regular Army flying units, or made into separate units of their own. In this way we hope to get individual fliers and mechanics who will be on call in case of need.

"The National Guard problem is different. Any success in aviation in the Guard will depend primarily upon trained units, able to take the field as units. If any state wishes to form an aero company The Adjutant General should select the man best fitted to command it and his second in command, and submit these men to the physical tests for reserve military aviators laid down by the Chief of the Militia Bureau. They will then be sent at the Government's expense to the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., where they will receive the same course of instruction as is now given to officers of the Regular Service. They will take their junior military aviator's certificates and then be sent back to the state, where it will be their duty to enlist their men and secure one serviceable aeroplane.

"When they have six officers and thirty-nine men, two of the officers holding J.M.A. certificates, they will receive probationary recognition from the Army, which will be continued about a year. Gasoline and oil will be supplied by the Federal Government during the period of probationary recognition. Using the machine with which the state has supplied them, they will be expected

to train the four officers who have not had the San Diego schooling as well as the mechanics. At the end of one year, or sooner if the company desires it, a second inspection will be made, and if the company possesses the required number of aviators and the necessary enlisted personnel, it will receive complete Federal recognition and the allotted complement of aeroplanes, motor trucks and other equipment will be furnished by the Federal Government. Congress has appropriated \$76,000 for the training of National Guard officers. This will be used in the training of those who apply to go to San Diego. Besides that money the Militia Bureau has about \$400,000 out of its general appropriation for all arms, Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, etc., which can be used for equipping National Guard aero companies. It is thought that this sum will be ample. However, if it is found that this sum is not sufficient, additional funds will be requested from Congress during the session beginning in December.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., has a list of 817 civilian aviators who it is "understood have flown heavier-than-air machines in the United States." The Signal Corps asks that these men communicate with the officer in charge of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D.C., stating their nationality, age, type of aeroplane and control they have flown, and whether or not they desire service with the U.S. Army.

NATIONAL MATCHES.

The Marine Corps rifle team will be the only representative of the United States Regular Services to compete in the National Matches to be held in Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20-26. A battalion of 300 marines will serve as scorers, markers, etc., on the range. The Marine Corps rifle team is being whipped into a high state of efficiency at the Wakefield, Mass., rifle range, and its officials are confident that they will again set a top-notch standard in the shooting game.

Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen, of the Texas National Guard, deems it impracticable to send a team of the Guard to participate in the National Rifle Match at Jacksonville, Fla. Texas, however, will be represented by a team of fifteen selected from civilian and college rifle clubs, which will compete in shooting matches for which it is eligible. Col. J. A. McCalmont, Assistant Adjutant General, has been designated as team captain and he will select the team.

Adjutant General Stotesbury, of New York, announces that in addition to the National Guard team designated by Governor Whitman to participate in the National Team Match to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20, 1916, the Governor will also designate a team to represent the state, composed of members of civilian rifle clubs, organized under the rules prepared by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and of life or annual members of the National Rifle Association. This civilian team will consist of one team captain, one team coach, one team spotter, twelve principals and four alternates—nineteen in all. A competition for places was held at the state camp, Peekskill, N.Y., Oct. 5 and 6, 1916. This civilian team will be governed by the rules as to qualifications set forth in Bulletin No. 6, War Dept., 1916. Congress has appropriated \$60,000 for transportation of teams to the match. Civilian teams will receive their share of the apportionment of this sum. No pay or subsistence will be provided. Members of civilian teams will be permitted to participate in the matches which precede the National Matches. The Ordnance Department will issue rifles and other necessary ordnance property at the state camp, Jacksonville, Fla., for the use of civilian competitors and will issue without charge to competitors such quantities of ammunition as, in the judgment of the executive officer, may be necessary for practice and participation in the matches, including the matches which precede the National Match. The National Rifle Association of America has advised the Adjutant General that there will be no charges whatever for practice on the range, and that the entire range will be open every day; that there will be no charge for tents, cots and camp equipment, that the only necessary expense will be for subsistence and that arrangements will be made so that civilian competitors will be subsisted at a very low cost.

ARMY ITEMS.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., on Oct. 3, on his return to San Antonio, Texas, from an inspection trip, praised the condition and the spirit of state troops on duty in the Brownsville district. He reviewed the New York division at McAllen, troops from the Middle West at Llano Grande; Illinois and Iowa regiments at Brownsville, and the Texas Brigade at Corpus Christi.

Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer, U.S.A., commanding the American forces at Nogales in reporting to the War Department, Oct. 2, the shooting of Capt. H. W. Wilson, of the 2d Idaho Infantry on Oct. 1, said it was an accident caused by a Mexican sentry who fired at an escaping prisoner. The Mexican who fired the shot was taken into custody by Mexican authorities. Captain Wilson's wound is not considered dangerous.

Col. Daniel W. Hand (Captain, Field Art., U.S.A.), commanding the 3d Heavy Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., has received very complimentary mention in an official letter to the War Department forwarded by Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, commanding the 2d Division, N.G.N.Y. General Appleton, during a recent visit to Camp Whitman, N.Y., where the 3d Field Artillery has been organizing and drilling, was highly impressed with the progress of the organization under Colonel Hand. The Colonel had a very difficult problem to solve in reorganizing an Infantry regiment formerly known as the 65th into a regiment of Heavy Field Artillery and he has, as General Appleton points out in his communication, attained the most excellent results under very difficult circumstances and in a short space of time.

The Rev. Ora J. Cohee has been commissioned in the U.S. Army as chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant. At the Hawaii race meet held at Honolulu in September Satisfax, a black mare, foaled in 1909; sire Rock-sand, dam Souriant; bred by August Belmont, owned by Capt. R. E. De Russy Hoyle, 1st Field Art., with Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer, 1st Field Art., (118 pounds), won both the mile and half-mile races, free for all, in record time for the Hawaiian Islands. Time: One mile, 1 min. 41 4-5 sec.; half-mile, 47 4-5 sec. In 1912 Capt. E. B. Cassatt, formerly of our Cavalry, wrote to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kas., and urgently requested that an officer come from that post to take part in a military race at Saratoga that year, and

saying he would provide transportation for the officer's horses. Lieutenant Hoyle, as he then was, was selected by the officers of his regiment, the 6th Field Artillery, to represent them in the race. While at Saratoga Lieutenant Hoyle met Mr. August Belmont, who expressed appreciation of the spirit which had brought an officer so far to take part in a military race, and said: "Cassatt tells me he is going to send your horses back to Fort Riley. There will be room in the car for another, and I want you to have a little filly of my raising who carries the two best strains of blood of my stables." That little filly is the mare Satisfax, winner in the Hawaiian races this year. She has been trained and used by Lieutenant Hoyle as his official first mount under all the conditions of actual service, including about two years in camp at Douglas, Ariz. Certainly "Blood will tell."

REIMBURSEMENT FOR STATE CAMP EXPENSES

The Comptroller of the Treasury has approved the decision of the Auditor in the matter of claims connected with the military training camps, as follows:

The Auditor's decision is:

- (1) The proviso in the appropriation act authorizes reimbursement to persons who have attended any camp authorized by the Secretary of War during the calendar year 1916.

- (2) Reimbursement is limited to expenses incurred by citizens for subsistence and transportation only. No provision is made for reimbursement on account of uniforms.

- (3) Reimbursement on account of subsistence is limited to expenses incurred for subsistence while in actual attendance at the camp and not while traveling to and from the camp.

- (4) Reimbursement on account of transportation is limited to railroad fare by the shortest, usually traveled route, including necessary sleeping and parlor car accommodations, to and from the applicant's place of residence. (Note.—In case of men in school or college, such institutions will be considered their places of residence should they attend the camp nearest the institution rather than the one nearest their home.)

- (5) The Auditor has jurisdiction to settle the claims for reimbursement on account of subsistence and transportation arising out of the several camps during the calendar year 1916 of those persons who were properly in attendance at camps commenced prior to the passage of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, even though the camp did not terminate until after that date, as well as claims arising subsequent to said date in the calendar year 1916, if the War Department authorities decline to make settlement of same.

The Auditor's decision is that he is authorized to settle these claims if the War Department authorities decline to settle them. It is believed by this office that the Auditor should, as a matter of right and proper administration, take jurisdiction of all claims arising in the calendar year 1916, save where subsistence and transportation in kind are furnished by the military authorities after Aug. 29, 1916, inasmuch as payment of the claim must be predicated on supporting evidence rather than on the certificate of officers of the Army.

As so understood, expressed and modified, the Auditor's decision is approved.

It is not improper, in this connection, to say that both the Acts of June 3, 1916, and Aug. 29, 1916, contemplate the furnishing of subsistence, transportation and uniforms in kind, except that the proviso in the appropriation act must be held to mean reimbursement on account of amount paid out for subsistence and transportation, if it means anything. The persons who have attended the camps in the present calendar year, except possibly those who attended or continued to be at the camps after Aug. 29, 1916, paid for their subsistence and transportation from their own private funds, and there is no way by which the appropriation may be made available for them except by way of reimbursement. It is presumed that men hereafter entering camp, and those still at camp, will be furnished their subsistence while at the camp, and transportation, the first from and to their homes and the second to their homes, by the proper military authorities.

W. W. WARWICK, Comptroller.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS DECISION.

That a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps does not give authority to practice medicine in New York state is the opinion rendered by the Appellate Term, First Department, of the Supreme Court, in the case of Haberlin v. Englehardt (157 N.Y. Supp. 839), reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The report reads:

"The Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Term, First Department, reverses a judgment obtained by the plaintiff for medical services rendered by him to the defendant. The court says that the only question litigated was whether the plaintiff, who was never registered to practice medicine in New York state, nor authorized to practice medicine under the public health law of the state, was entitled to practice medicine generally in the state by virtue of his commission as a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army pursuant to the Act of Congress of April 23, 1908. The question presented is a new one so far as the court has been advised or has been able to discover from an examination of the authorities, but it is not deemed a difficult one to determine when the statutes pertaining thereto are analyzed. The public health law of New York state provides that no person shall practice medicine unless licensed and registered as required, but 'This article shall not be construed to affect commissioned medical officers serving in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Hospital Service, while so commissioned.' Section 7 of the Act of Congress of April 23, 1908, provides that 'for the purpose of securing a reserve corps of medical officers available for military service, the President of the United States is authorized to issue commissions as first lieutenants therein to such graduates of reputable schools of medicine, citizens of the United States, as shall from time to time, on examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, be found physically, mentally and morally qualified to hold such commissions, the persons so commissioned to constitute and be known as the Medical Reserve Corps. The commissions so given shall confer on the holders all the authority, rights and privileges of commissioned officers of the like grade in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, except promotions, but only when called into active duty, as hereinbefore provided, and during the period of such active duty.'

"What was the intent of Congress in the enactment of this statute? Is it not clearly apparent from a reading of the context thereof that the object was the creation by appointment of a body of medical doctors eligible for the Medical Corps of the United States Army in the event of emergency, but who in the meantime, unless promoted to the Medical Corps, are to be their own masters so far as their individual time and labor are concerned? If this is not so, then why was the language in the last sentence quoted used? Giving to this statute a liberal construction, the court is of the opinion that

the plaintiff's duties as a medical officer do not begin, unless promoted to the Medical Corps, until called into active duty by the government, and that he is not serving in the United States Army until so called into active duty. If the court is correct in its views, then clearly the plaintiff failed to bring himself within the provisions of the saving clause of the public health law, which calls for a reversal of the judgment herein, rendered in the plaintiff's favor, and a dismissal of the complaint on the merits. Judgment reversed, with \$30 costs, and complaint dismissed on the merits, with appropriate costs in the court below."

PLATTSBURG CAMP SEASON ENDS.

The season at the training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y., came to an end on Oct. 5, the last ceremony being a review of the troops by Major Gen. Leonard Wood. In regard to the season's work General Wood said that he was more than pleased. He had a good word to say for all the officers, and every branch of the Service here, and predicted a camp of more than double the size next year. The General said:

"This year has had a little more than 12,000 business and college men here taking the training, which is five times as many as were in the Plattsburg camps in 1915, and I feel sure that a conservative estimate for the season of 1917 at Plattsburg can be put at between 25,000 and 30,000, with a large number at other camps to be established in other military departments. Because of the fact that nearly all of the Regular Army was on the border, it was necessary to improvise all sorts of organizations with the Regulars we had, and I want to say that the men of the Coast Artillery rendered most valuable service and have largely made the successful conduct of the camp possible. It was necessary to develop cooks and bakers of these men, and they acquitted themselves nobly in all jobs thrown into."

"The health of the camp has been remarkably good, no deaths, and little or no sickness taking place. Major Wallace De Witt has kept an eye on the men, their tents and mess shacks, and has had able assistance from Major Page and Dr. Huntington, of the Medical Department. The 2d Cavalry troop and the machine-gun troop played important parts in the season's training work. To those concerned that volunteered assistance in the preparedness movement, the Garford and Packard and Auto Truck Companies and the Hendee Manufacturing Company, with its Indian motorcycles and machine-gun attachments, we owe our gratitude. The Garford and Packard Companies supplied motor truck trains and the Auto Truck Company the half dozen water truck wagons, and at no expense to the training camp." In speaking of the examinations for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps General Wood said that 300 men had been recommended for commissions and about as many more probably would have such recommendations made after all the papers had been passed upon.

NEW MARINE CORPS LIEUTENANTS.

Twenty-four candidates from the distinguished military colleges recently passed the examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. This leaves 215 vacancies in the Marine Corps which were created by the recent legislation. On a date to be announced in November next examinations will be held through the Civil Service Commission for civilians who are candidates for commissions in the corps. The following is the list of the successful candidates:

Charles P. Gilchrist, Mullins, S.C.
A. W. Dillard, 1383 Dean street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
L. L. Leech, Box 605, Lexington, Va.
G. C. Hamner, 1856 Calvert street, Washington, D.C.
James M. Bain, 815 Stockley Gardens, Norfolk, Va.
H. S. Fassett, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
K. I. Buse, Building No. 3, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
John R. Martin, care of Mrs. J. Ravenal, Highland Lake Inn, Flat Rock, N.C.
A. B. Jacques, Smithsburg, Md.
J. H. Fugate, Pulaski, Va.
S. A. Woods, Darlington, S.C.
Raphael Griffin, 91 Cortlandt street, New York, N.Y.
H. C. Cooper, Wilmington, N.C.
P. C. Geyer, Jr., the Cairo Apartments, care Mr. H. M. Read, Washington, D.C.
James E. Davis, 103 North Elm street, Richmond, Va.
J. K. Bolton, Greenwood, S.C.
Armand Durant, Box 605, Atlanta, Ga.
James T. Moore, 1370 Harvard street, Washington, D.C.
W. C. Byrd, 126 East Cambridge street, Charleston, S.C.
G. B. Reynolds, 2816 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
J. E. Brewster, 209 West Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.
Nimmo Old, Jr., 1130 Westover avenue, Norfolk, Va.
D. H. Owen, Ellmore, S.C.
G. Karow, care G. S. Mumford, Ashland, Vt.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1917, have been designated during the past week:

Arizona—Leslie W. Masters, Flagstaff.
Arkansas—Sterling Whitesides, Texarkana.
Georgia—Reginald V. Hyman, Sandersville; Frank T. Searey, first alternate, Cairo.
Idaho—John R. Vance, Boise; Ralph P. Quarter, Jr., first alternate, Pocatello.
Missouri—Charles M. McFarland, 5942 Garfield avenue, St. Louis; Malcolm W. Smith, first alternate, 4739 Hammett place, St. Louis; James W. O'Reilly, 2827 North Sarah street, St. Louis; Dempster O. Murphy, first alternate, 50 Vandeventer place, St. Louis.
North Carolina—Manly Peele, first alternate, Raleigh.
New York—Harold G. Hutchens, second alternate, Phelps; Edward H. Bowes, Corning.
Ohio—Friend P. Dye, 405 East Vine street, Mt. Vernon; Leslie E. Jacoby, 248 Vine street, Marion.
Tennessee—Joseph S. Johnson, Jr., Jackson.
Texas—Alvin C. Hope, first alternate, Sweetwater; C. A. Courchesne, second alternate, El Paso.
Wisconsin—Harvey K. Greenlaw, Superior.
Wyoming—Daniel LeMay, second alternate, Fort Russell.

NAVY EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Between twenty-five and thirty boards have been appointed for the examination of lieutenants, junior grade, and lieutenants of the Navy for promotion. Consideration is to be shown the officers of the Atlantic Fleet so that their examination will not interfere with the operations of the fleet. The precept to the examining board was approved by the Secretary of the Navy on Oct. 5, and copies are being forwarded by the Navy Department. The instructions to the board accord with the "circular letter concerning examinations for promotion of line officers" published on page 147 of our issue of Sept. 30. After the introductory paragraph appointing a naval examining board the instructions are as follows:

The examination will be conducted in accordance with the Navy Regulations and Forms of Procedure issued by the Department, except as noted below, but nothing in this order is to be construed as limiting in any way the provisions of Sec. 1496 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that—

"No line officer below the grade of commodore, and no officer not of the line, shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active list of the Navy until his mental, moral and professional fitness to perform all his duties at sea have been established to the satisfaction of a board of examining officers appointed by the President."

In general, examinations shall cover the subjects of (1) Seamanship, (2) Ordnance and Gunnery, (3) Navigation and Piloting, (4) Steam Engineering, (5) Electricity, (6) Military and International Law, and (7) Tactics and Strategy. The examination of each candidate will be oral, written and, where practicable and necessary, practical in character. The examination will be searching and complete in all subjects, with the object of requiring the candidate to demonstrate affirmatively his qualifications to perform efficiently all duties which may be required of him in the grade for which he is a candidate. Questions should be framed, so far as practicable, prior to the examination, in order fully to cover the subject and in such manner that the entire examination will be completed in not more than two days. The board shall prepare and propound its own questions, exercises and problems, a copy of each of which and the marks independently assigned by each member of the board to each such question, problem and exercise, will be appended to the record as per exhibit "A." The marking will be on a scale of four. During the oral and practical examination all members of the board shall be present.

Oral Examination. The object of this examination is more thoroughly and more expeditiously to cover the subjects on which the candidate is being examined than can be done if all answers are in writing. Each member of the Examining Board will give the candidate an individual and independent mark on each question asked. Prompting questions to elucidate answers to any general question propounded need not be recorded. The answers, however, will receive consideration in assigning a mark on the candidate's knowledge of the subject of the question propounded. The use of diagrams and rough sketches on blackboard, or otherwise, to expedite and elucidate the answers to questions, is authorized; smooth sketches, however, should be made part of the written examination and be appended to the record of the examination to accompany the report of the board.

Practical Examination. The object of the practical examination is to enable the board to assure itself that the officer is competent efficiently to perform all duties of a practical nature which will be required of him in the grade for which he is a candidate. In the case of a division officer, for example, most of his duties are of a practical nature, involving the drill and instruction of men in their various ship and military duties. Similarly, many duties of a practical nature are required of officers of the grade of lieutenant commander in each of the departments of Navigation, Gunnery and Steam Engineering. It is not intended by this examination to require an officer to demonstrate practically his ability to perform duties which will not, without a special course of instruction, be required of him in the higher grade.

The senior officer present wherever boards may convene shall furnish, upon request of the president of the board, such available men and material as may be required by the board in conducting the practical examinations. If for any exceptional reason necessary men and material are not available for this practical examination, or if circumstances will not permit of holding it, the board is authorized to omit it, but the record will state clearly the reason for such omission and will, so far as practicable, cover such omission by additional questions in the oral or written examination, with the object of demonstrating the candidate's knowledge and ability to perform the required duties.

The Written Examination. This shall be of such a nature as to enable the board to cover the features not covered by the oral and practical, that is, such features as can best be covered by means of a written examination. It is not desired or intended that this examination should be long and elaborate, but rather that it should embrace such subjects as can best be answered in this manner, such as sketches, arithmetical computations, etc., unless the board is not favorably impressed with the oral or practical examination of the candidate. In this case the written examination will be made searching and sufficient in itself to warrant the board in arriving at their recommendation as to the candidate's qualifications.

Service Record in Grade. There shall also be included, as a portion of the professional examination a mark for "service record in grade," which shall be based on reports of fitness, answers to interrogatories in regard to service in grade, documentary evidence concerning the candidate which may be submitted to the board either by the Navy Department or by the candidate himself, and such other relevant evidence concerning the qualification of the candidate as either he may submit or as may be obtained by the board on its own initiative. Each member of the board, after a mature consideration of all of the foregoing evidence, will indicate his opinion of the candidate's service record in grade by one of the expressions "excellent," "very good," "good," "indifferent," "poor" or "bad." This consideration will include only those features of his record affecting his professional qualifications; those features affecting his moral qualifications as an officer will be separately considered under that heading. Regardless entirely of the marks obtained by the candidate upon the oral, practical and written examinations above prescribed, in no case will the board recommend an officer for promotion whose service record in grade does not, by consensus of opinion of the members as above determined, warrant his promotion at the time the candidate is examined. If an officer who otherwise passes professionally fails on the professional features of his service record in grade, the board should so indicate in its report, but it should state in its finding that the candidate is not qualified professionally.

Moral Qualifications. The moral qualifications of the candidate will be assumed unless a doubt shall be raised concerning them. The moral qualifications will be determined entirely independently of the professional either from the documentary evidence mentioned in the above paragraph, or from any other source available to the board. Should the board entertain any doubt as to the moral qualifications of the candidate, it will conduct a searching examination, introducing evidence and following in general the mode of procedure prescribed for a court-martial, affording the candidate full opportunity to introduce such evidence in his behalf as may be practicable. In case testimony is desired from persons at a distance affidavits or depositions will be resorted to. Evidence affecting moral qualifications may be introduced on the initiative of the board, regardless of whether or not any reference thereto exists in the documentary evidence furnished to it, it being the board's duty to assure itself affirmatively, before making its recommendation, whether or not, in its own opinion, the candidate is qualified for promotion.

The finding of the board in any individual case will be considered by the Department, unless the contrary is stated, as the opinion of each member signing the record. It is, therefore, not only incumbent upon any member who does not concur in the finding of the board, but it is directed by the Department

that under such circumstances he will submit a minority report stating his own opinion in regard to any feature of the finding with which he is not in accord.

The records of all examinations will be forwarded to the office of the Judge Advocate General direct.

This order will take effect upon being countersigned by the senior officer present afloat at

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE NAVY.

Congress did not revise and codify the articles for the government of the Navy, as recommended by the Navy Department, but it did insert in the Naval Appropriation Act important amendments which radically change the administration of justice in the Navy. The Navy Department abandoned its plan for a general revision because of the delay that would result from an effort to secure a complete revision. Just before the bill was reported to the House the following provisions were inserted and appear in the bill as it became a law:

Hereafter all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who are authorized to order either general or summary court-martial may order deck courts upon enlisted men under their command, and shall have the same authority to inflict minor punishments as is conferred by law upon the commander of a naval vessel.

Summary courts-martial may be ordered upon enlisted men in the naval service under his command by the commanding officer of any brigade, regiment, or separate or detached battalion, or other separate or detached command, and, when empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, by the commanding officer or officer in charge of any command not specifically mentioned in the foregoing; Provided, That when so empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to order summary courts-martial, the commanding officer of a naval hospital or hospital ship shall be empowered to order such courts and deck courts, and inflict the punishments which the commander of a naval vessel is authorized by law to inflict, upon all enlisted men of the naval service attached thereto, whether for duty or as patients.

No sentence of a summary court-martial shall be carried into execution until the proceedings and sentence have been approved by the officer ordering the court, or his successor in office, and by his immediate superior in command; Provided, That if the officer ordering the court, or his successor in office, be the senior officer present, such sentence may be carried into execution upon his approval thereof.

When empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, general courts-martial may be convened by the commanding officer of a squadron, of a division, of a flotilla, or of a larger naval force afloat, and of a brigade or larger force of the naval service on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States; Provided, That in time of war, if then so empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, general courts-martial may be convened by the commanding officer of any navy yard or naval station, and by the commanding officer of a brigade or larger force of the Navy or Marine Corps on shore not attached to a navy yard or naval station.

Courts of inquiry may be convened by any officer of the naval service authorized by law to convene general courts-martial.

When a force of marines is embarked on a naval vessel, or vessels, as a separate organization, not a part of the authorized complement thereof, the authority and powers of the officers of such separate organization of marines shall be the same as though such organization were serving at a navy yard on shore, but nothing herein shall be construed as impairing the paramount authority of the commanding officer of any naval vessel over the vessel under his command and all persons embarked thereon.

The old law did not meet the requirement of a large fleet. When the articles for the government of the Navy were enacted there were no such organizations as battalions and regiments, to say nothing of brigades, in the Navy, and no provision was made for discipline in such organizations. On board the battleships and armored cruisers of the fleet in active commission there are now organizations of marines and seamen landing batteries, infantry companies and battalions. In each division of the fleet there is an organization of an Infantry regiment, together with landing artillery, and the fleet as a whole is able, if the necessity arises, to land a division composed of two or more Infantry brigades, together with the necessary artillery. There was no provision in the old law authorizing the commanding officers of the various units to enforce the necessary discipline of the command when on shore duty.

Then, too, the Marine Corps, with a force sufficient to organize a brigade of some 3,000 officers and men for service in the field, had no officer, except the commandant of a marine barracks, authorized to order a summary court-martial or to exercise the authority of a commanding officer for disciplinary purposes. The Department was without the power to grant the necessary authority until this legislation was enacted.

Another provision of those given above is for the purpose of meeting the growing needs of the Navy. Under the old law the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet was required to act upon all summary courts-martial cases ordered by the commanding officer of any ship under his command when the ship upon which the trial is held was present with the fleet. To facilitate the administration of justice the new law authorizes the approval of the proceedings of a summary court by the immediate superior of the officer ordering the court, which would ordinarily be the rear admiral in command of a division. This will expedite the disposal of cases to the benefit of the accused, and the commander-in-chief will be relieved of a great burden of work which can be done by subordinates. It should be remembered that the records of all court-martial cases are carefully reviewed by the Judge Advocate General, and the Secretary of the Navy may remit, mitigate or set aside any sentence.

There is a provision in one of the above paragraphs to meet conditions that might occur in time of war or in emergencies not amounting to war, when the administration of justice could be expedited with advantages both to the accused and to the Government. This authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to empower the commanding officer of a division or flotilla separated from the fleet to order a general court-martial. The same authority is conferred upon an officer in command of a brigade or a large force operating on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States.

Any officer authorized to convene a general court-martial has authority to convene a court of inquiry. The old law did not recognize the fact that a court of inquiry is in the nature of a grand jury and that it investigates matters to determine whether there is cause to bring the alleged offenders to trial by court-martial. This, in the minds of the legal authorities, corrects one of the glaring inconsistencies of the old articles.

The last paragraph is regarded by the authorities at the Department as of great importance, since it frequently occurs that the forces of marines embarked on board of Navy vessels are not part of the crew, but are aboard for transportation as expeditionary forces. The legal status of such a force of marines under the new

law would be the same as though they were serving at a navy yard.

NEW MARINE CORPS BRIGADIERS.

Brig. Gen. George Richards, paymaster of the Marine Corps, received his commission as brigadier at the hands of Major Gen. George Barnett, commandant, the occasion being a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club in Washington. In handing General Richards his commission General Barnett said: "General Richards, officers of the Marine Corps, and men of the Pay Department: We are here to-day to take part in a ceremony which is unique in the history of the Marine Corps. It gives me great pleasure to take part in this ceremony, because it marks the culmination of the work we have all been so deeply interested in for a long time. Not only General Richards, but all of you are responsible, in your way, for helping him to get his stars. It means not only a brigadier general's commission for General Richards, but a brigadier generalship for any paymaster who may succeed him. We have all worked hard for this for many years, and have finally succeeded, by the passage of the last Naval Appropriation bill. In this bill, we fared far better than we expected at first. In fact, our appetites improved on what they fed upon as we went along. At first we would have been satisfied with much less than we finally got; and I feel sure that the final result is pleasing to all officers and men of the corps."

"In pinning the stars on General Richards's shoulders I am doing what has never been done in the Marine Corps but once before. A few days ago I did the same thing at my home, Wakefield Manor, Va., for Generals Lauchheimer and McCawley. General Richards would have been there also, but for the fact that I could only invite bachelors, or those who were like General McCawley, temporary bachelors. This on account of the fact that the house was full. At that time I sent word to General Richards that I wished to have the pleasure of pinning the stars on his shoulders, the same as in the other two cases, and to-day's ceremony is the result of that message. I should like to pin the stars on the shoulders of the brigadier generals of the line, and I still hope for that pleasure, at least in part of the cases. If I should leave the position of Commandant of the Marine Corps to-morrow, I would feel that in securing the stars for meritorious officers of the corps I had succeeded well."

"I never hear of much friction between the line and the staff of the Marine Corps, but there has been some; and for that reason I was particularly anxious to have passed that part of the naval bill practically doing away with its permanent staff and creating the detail system, for I realized, as line and staff do, that what little friction there was would also go; and I feel that the detail system will obviate all this, and that hereafter both line and staff will work together as one harmonious whole. I am willing to admit that possibly, in some cases, certain duties may not be quite as well performed; but I believe that the detail system will more than justify itself, by obviating all chances of friction, just as, in my opinion, the amalgamation of the line and engineer corps of the Navy was an absolute necessity and well worth what it cost, in order to do away with the friction which then existed between the line and Engineer Corps."

"There will now be permanently a brigadier general at the head of the Pay Department, as well as the other staff departments. This will be a great incentive to all of the officers of the department, for it gives them something definite to work for, something to look forward to, which they never had before; and, as I told Generals Lauchheimer and McCawley, I now tell you, General Richards, as I hand you your commission, few things in life give me more pleasure than I have had in seeing this part of our work successfully ended. It gives me pleasure for two reasons; first, because you have all been lifelong friends of mine, and, second, because you have all earned what you got by good, faithful, and honest work; and I feel, in pinning these stars on your shoulders, and handing you this commission, I am doing what will add to the efficiency of the Pay Department and the whole Marine Corps. Let me congratulate you, General, with all my heart."

NAVY ENLISTED MEN COMMENDED.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent letters of commendation to the following enlisted men of the Navy: Charles L. McKenzie, yeoman, second class, on the Baltimore, for coolness and presence of mind in jumping overboard and rescuing another enlisted man who had gone into the water to escape from a burning motor boat.

Edward F. Kimball, chief commissary steward on the receiving ship at Boston, plunged into the water off South Dennis on Cape Cod and attempted to rescue from drowning a little girl of eleven years who had been carried beyond her depth by the strong ebbing tide.

Thomas F. Ryan, chief master-at-arms, Naval Station, Newport, R.I., jumped overboard from the dock at Newport Aug. 27, 1916, and rescued a civilian from drowning. In making the rescue Ryan seriously injured himself, sustaining a fractured rib, but he succeeded in bringing the man to the dock.

Louis Turner, chief water tender, attached to the U.S.S. Wasp: On Sept. 9, at 4 p.m., a boy fell off the dock into the North River and Turner jumped overboard from the bow of the Wasp and rescued him. Frank T. Hobley, fireman, second class, jumped overboard from the steamer of the Nebraska at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 15, and rescued a native woman.

Opie C. Radford, quartermaster, third class, and Wallace O. Prater, fireman, first class, of the U.S.S. Galveston, made a most thrilling rescue in gallantly jumping overboard from the dock at Olongapo July 7, 1916, following a cry for help from Ordinary Seaman Howard, of the Galveston, who had been attacked by a man-eating shark. The right foot and part of the right leg of Ordinary Seaman Howard had been bitten off and the water was covered with blood. Four sharks were seen disporting themselves in the blood-stained water, and notwithstanding the known danger that faced Radford and Prater they unhesitatingly jumped into the water and succeeded in bringing the injured man to the dock. Efforts will be made to secure for these two men life-saving medals.

Napoleon Willis, electrician, second class, on board the U.S.S. Galveston, is commended for resourcefulness and intelligent action in the rescue recited next above in improvising a tourniquet from a bath towel and preventing Ordinary Seaman Howard from bleeding to death.

Roscoe E. Shaddock, Henry L. Castleberry, Amos W.

Hess; Dewey H. Pope, Reuben B. Hurley, Charles W. McManus, apprentice seamen, were on duty on the Fair Grounds at the State Fair at Sacramento, Cal., when a fire broke out, burning over a considerable area. On their own initiative they succeeded in rescuing a 3-inch field piece belonging to the Navy and which would have been destroyed but for their promptness. The fact that the first thought of these young men was for the protection of government property is considered particularly commendable, in that only one of them has been in the Service over two months.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The flag of the commander, Mine Force, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Baltimore to the San Francisco.

The Severn was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Oct. 3.

The Connecticut has been assigned as flagship of the Fifth Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The Kansas, New Hampshire, Vermont and Minnesota have been assigned to the Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf announces that the Germans are repainting their submarines. The bows are now painted black and the sterns grey.

Admiral Mayo, while he commends the cafeteria system of messing, adopted aboard of the U.S.S. New York, is in doubt whether it is adapted for small vessels. He proposes that, before introducing it on such vessels, the plan suggested on board the U.S.S. Michigan be given a thorough trial.

The famous old U.S. frigate Franklin, flagship of Admiral Farragut on his European cruise in 1867 and for the last thirty years receiving ship at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., was burned on the beach at Eastport, Me., on Oct. 3, for the metal in her hull. The Franklin cost the Government \$331,000 and was sold for \$16,766. She was completed soon after the close of the Civil War and was one of the finest oak-built craft of her day. The Franklin's tonnage was 3,173, displacement 5,190 tons. The Franklin was flagship of the European Squadron, and sailed from New York June 28, 1867, with Admiral Farragut on board, for a cruise to European waters, lasting about seventeen months, and during this time visiting nearly every large seaport in Europe, also touching in Asia and Africa. She was also at one time the flagship of Rear Admiral Franklin.

The British Admiralty announces that the steamship Franconia, of the Cunard Line, employed for transport duty, was sunk in the Mediterranean Oct. 4 by an enemy submarine. The vessel had no troops aboard. Twelve men of the crew of 302 are missing. The Franconia was a vessel of 18,150 tons gross and was built in 1910. She was 625 feet long, 72 feet wide and displaced 25,000 tons.

Chief Q.M. George C. Hinnings, U.S.N., attached to the Great Lakes Training Station, who, it is said, offended the women of the National Women's Service School at Lake Geneva, Wis., by declining a gold pencil they offered him in recognition of his services, has been sentenced after a trial by G.C.M. to the loss of three months' pay and discharged from the Service. A Chicago newspaper despatch says he was found guilty of intoxication by a court-martial composed of Lieut. L. P. Treadwell and Dental Surg. H. T. Meyers. In view of Higgins' fourteen years' service, Commandant W. A. Moffett announced that he had suspended the bad conduct discharge for six months and placed Higgins on probation.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Montana, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 3.
Oklahoma, arrived at Cape Charles City Oct. 3.
Ontario, arrived at the New York Navy Yard Oct. 4.
Rhode Island, arrived at Boston Oct. 3.
Polkama, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Oct. 3.
Rowan, sailed from Boston for trials Oct. 3.
Tallahassee, sailed from Newport for Block Island Oct. 3.
Alert, St. Louis, K-3, K-4, K-7 and K-8, arrived at Lahaina, H.T., Oct. 3.
Ozark, arrived at Newport, R.I., Oct. 3.
G-3, arrived at the New York Navy Yard Oct. 3.
D-1, arrived at New London, Conn., Oct. 4.
D-2, arrived at Newport, R.I., Oct. 4.
Culgoa, sailed from Guantanamo for Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Oct. 4.
Dolphin, sailed from Newport for New York Oct. 5.
Jason, sailed from Hampton Roads for Newport, R.I., Oct. 4.
Nanshan, arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, Oct. 4.
Patapasco, Sonoma and Patuxent, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard Oct. 4.
Patterson, arrived at York River, Va., Oct. 4.
Texas, arrived at the New York Navy Yard Oct. 4.
West Virginia, arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, Oct. 4.
Wheeling, sailed from Puerto Mexico for Vera Cruz Oct. 4.
Saturn, sailed from San Diego for Tiburon, Cal., Oct. 4.
Pittsburgh, sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal., Oct. 4.
Amnen and Trippe, arrived at York River, Va., Oct. 5.
Cesar, sailed from New York for Charleston, S.C., Oct. 5.
Lamson, sailed from Hampton Roads for Newport, R.I., Oct. 5.
Brutus, sailed Oct. 5 from Mare Island for Tiburon.
Culgoa, sailed Oct. 5 from Port-au-Prince for Les Cayes.
Dolphin, arrived Oct. 5 at New York.
Illinois, arrived at Charleston Oct. 5.
Lamson, arrived Oct. 5 at Hampton Roads.
Nanshan, sailed Oct. 5 from Mazatlan for Topolobampo.
Proteus, arrived Oct. 5 at Guantanamo.
Rowan, arrived Oct. 5 at Newport.
Wheeling, arrived Oct. 5 at Vera Cruz.
Neptune, sailed Oct. 6 from Cape Haitian for Monte Christi.

G.O. 224, JULY 15, 1916, NAVY DEPT.
Publishes signal letters of vessels of the Navy.

G.O. 225, JULY 25, 1916, NAVY DEPT.
Publishes instructions for the mobilization of the Naval Militia.

G.O. 226, JULY 28, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Establishment of Office of "Director Naval Communications."
1. The office of Superintendent of the Radio Service is changed to that of the office of "Director Naval Communications," established under the Chief of Naval Operations. The Director of Naval Communications is charged with the duties formerly performed by the Superintendent of the Radio Service, and in addition will be responsible for the efficient handling of all telegraph, telephone, cable, and generally, all dispatch work between the Navy Department and the fleet, and throughout the Naval Service outside the fleet. In his administration

of the foregoing he will have general charge of the operation, organization and administration of the Communication Service.

2. The term "Communication Service" shall be used in place of "Radio Service" hereafter, and shall include in its significance all means of forwarding and receiving dispatches.

3. The details of duties and changes necessitated by the establishment of the Communication Service will be published in the forthcoming changes in Naval Instructions.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 227, JULY 28, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that rotary lock exchanges will be established for vessels having Navy mail clerks.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 28.—Lieut. (J.G.) J. M. Blackwell detached New Hampshire; to Illinois.

Lieuts. (J.G.) J. H. Hoffman and H. M. Briggs commissioned from June 7, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. C. Ramsey to command Tingey and torpedo boats in ordinary at Charleston, S.C.

Lieuts. (J.G.) J. A. Lee, Laurence Wild, P. H. Dunbar, jr., and H. B. Page commissioned from June 7, 1916.

Paymr. G. R. Crapo detached Illinois; to Alabama and Wisconsin.

Chief Bttn. H. G. Jacklin detached Illinois; to Alabama.

Mach. J. C. Richards detached Rhode Island; to Illinois.

Chief Carp. W. E. Fitzgerald detached North Dakota; to Illinois.

Chief Carp. J. A. Price detached Illinois; to North Dakota.

Pay Clerk M. T. Scanlan detached Vestal; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SEPT. 29.—Lieut. F. M. Robinson detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. S. Payne detached Nebraska; to Illinois.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. D. Lamont to Petrel.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Everson detached Ammen; to Wadsworth.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. B. Junkin detached M-1; to L-4.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. C. Logan detached Wadsworth; to command Ammen.

Ensign J. H. Brown detached Kansas; to temporary duty Reina Mercedes.

Ensign Raymond Asserson to Illinois.

Ensign S. W. Kirtland detached New Hampshire; to Illinois.

Act. Chap. C. H. Hastings detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Illinois.

Chief Mach. E. J. Manck detached Illinois; to Alabama.

Chief Mach. F. J. McAllister detached Wisconsin; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. J. J. Cotter to Virginia.

Mach. F. G. Waugh detached Virginia; to Wisconsin.

Mach. Helge Ohlsson detached Alabama; to Illinois.

Mach. Donald McDonald detached Kentucky; to New Jersey.

Pay Clerk H. L. Lowry detached navy yard, Charleston; to Vestal.

SEPT. 30.—Lieut. (J.G.) E. R. Morrissey detached D-3; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., connection fitting out L-8 and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. M. Kraus detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Paymr. H. W. Rusk to Illinois.

Chief Gun. W. J. Creelman detached Naval Powder Depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N.J.; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Chief Gun. W. H. Leitch detached Wisconsin; to Prometheus.

Chief Gun. J. H. Bell detached Prometheus; to Wisconsin.

Chief Pay Clerk C. E. Sandgren detached Nevada; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Chief Pay Clerk H. A. Hooton detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Nevada.

Pay Clerk E. R. Walter detached Virginia; to Melville.

OCT. 1.—Sunday.

OCT. 2.—Lieut. (J.G.) F. W. Dillingham detached Balch; to Parker.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. R. M. Emmet detached navy yard, New York; to connection fitting out Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. S. Brown detached Birmingham; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Ensign Fitzhugh Green detached Bureau of Navigation; to Texas.

Ensign C. N. Ingraham to Balch.

Asst. Surg. C. E. Treibly detached North Dakota; to Illinois.

Paymr. Reginald Spear detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Gun. John Sperle, jr., detached Missouri; to Illinois.

Gan. J. J. Delany detached Illinois; to Missouri.

Pay Clerk H. E. Brown detached Virginia; to Melville.

Note.—Med. Dir. George B. Wilson died at Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1916.

OCT. 3.—Comdr. B. B. Bierer to duty connection fitting out Olympia and in command when commissioned.

Surg. J. S. Taylor detached Rhode Island; to Connecticut.

Surg. C. G. Smith detached Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Oct. 14, 1916; to connection fitting out Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Surg. J. A. Murphy detached Michigan; to Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Asst. Surg. R. L. Crawford detached Connecticut; to Rhode Island.

Chief Bttn. W. A. MacDonald detached St. Louis; to home and wait orders.

Bttn. S. L. Shade detached West Virginia; to St. Louis.

Mach. R. H. Bush detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Nov. 1, 1916; to North Carolina.

Mach. W. S. Evans detached North Carolina; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Mach. John Reber detached North Carolina; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Note.—Chief Mach. John P. Green, retired, died at The Willows, San Diego county, Cal., Sept. 5, 1916.

Carp. Oscar Cole died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, 1916.

OCT. 4.—Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Oliver detached Kansas; to Connecticut.

Lieut. P. H. Hammond detached Texas; to Washington.

Lieut. A. C. Scott and Lieuts. (J.G.) B. B. Howard, W. A. Hodgman, R. D. Moore, T. M. Tipton and W. A. Shaw detached Kansas; to Connecticut.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. Hall detached Vermont Oct. 7, 1916; to San Francisco Oct. 21, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) O. W. Bagby detached New Hampshire Oct. 7; to San Francisco Oct. 21.

Lieut. (J.G.) K. F. Smith detached Delaware; to two months' sick leave.

Lieut. (J.G.) Francis Cogswell detached Balch; to Naval Academy.

Ensign L. J. K. Blades detached Texas; to connection fitting out Olympia and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensigns P. H. Dunbar, J. H. Strong, J. H. Hoffman, A. L. Haas, T. J. Doyle, Howes Bodfish, J. P. Bates, L. V. Armstrong, V. H. Godfrey, H. G. Eldredge, J. H. Carson, R. R. Claghorne, J. W. Simms, W. W. Webb, Cassin Young, W. S. Carrington and J. A. Lee detached Kansas; to Connecticut.

Ensign C. W. Flynn detached Minnesota Oct. 7, 1916; to Birmingham Oct. 21.

Ensign R. M. Farrar detached Minnesota Oct. 7; to Birmingham Oct. 21.

Ensign F. P. Culbert detached New Hampshire Oct. 7, 1916; to San Francisco Oct. 21, 1916.

Asst. Surg. John Harper detached Minnesota; to connection fitting out Arizona and duty on board when commissioned.

P.A. Paymr. A. H. Mayo detached naval station, Tutuila; to wait orders at San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Paymr. L. C. English detached Cleveland; to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Bttn. W. J. Drummond detached Marblehead; to West Virginia.

Chief Pay Clerk Frank Hunt detached Melville; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

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Acting Pay Clerk C. E. Swithenback detached Cleveland; to San Diego.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 5.—Capt. A. B. Owens and 2d Lieut. J. L. Underhill detached Minnesota; to Connecticut.

First Lieut. W. G. Emory detached 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.; to rifle range, Winthrop, Md.

Capt. H. R. Lay detached Vermont; to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. M. E. Shearer detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; to Vermont.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Dawson detached 1st Brigade, Haiti; to United States.

Capt. T. E. Backstrom to R.O., New Orleans, La.

The following officers have been commissioned from Aug. 29, 1916: Cols.—H. C. Haines, C. G. Long, B. H. Fuller, W. C. Neville, C. S. Radford, T. C. Treadwell, D. Williams; Lieut. Cols.—J. H. Russell, P. M. Bannon, G. C. Thorpe, C. S. Hill, G. C. Reid, R. C. Berkeley, C. G. Gumborg-Andersen, J. F. McGill, L. M. Gulick; Majors—G. Van Orden, J. T. Bootes, L. Feland, C. C. Carpenter, H. C. Snyder, A. S. Williams, J. N. Wright, W. C. Hartlee, T. H. Brown, R. Y. Rhea, T. Holcomb, jr., J. T. Buttrick; Capt.—J. R. Henley, H. S. Green, W. D. Smith, R. L. Denig, R. E. Rowell, P. A. Capron, R. S. Keyser, J. P. Wilcox, R. S. Kingsbury, E. N. McClellan, W. S. Harrison, C. E. Nutting, B. L. Smith, J. D. Murray, F. R. Hoyt; 1st Lieuts.—P. C. Marrison, L. B. Stephenson, J. L. Mayer, H. C. Pierce. From June 12, 1916: First Lieuts. R. D. Lowell, J. L. Doney, J. A. Gray.

ORDER 29, SEPT. 18, 1916, U.S.M.C.

240. (1) Par. 53, Marine Corps Orders, is amended as follows:

After the period following the word "detachment," in first sentence, insert "When, because of the temporary absence of all company officers, a company or other unit is temporarily in charge of the first sergeant or senior non-commissioned officer, the discharge certificate (parchment, white or yellow), and delivery certificate thereon will be signed by the post commander or by such other commissioned officer as may be designated by him for that duty. Final settlements on discharge will be signed in a similar manner. Delivery of check will invariably be made by a commissioned officer."

Accompanying pages, 13 and 14, with this order incorporate this change, which will be substituted for pages 13 and 14, Marine Corps Orders.

ORDERS 30, SEPT. 21, 1916, U.S.M.C.

241. This order is intended to cover the entire scope of Marine Corps Orders as relating to the examination, appointment, reappointment and reduction of non-commissioned officers, except as contained in M.C.O. 28 (Series 1916), which includes a table of complements, specific details for technical duty, technical companies serving as infantry, etc. Pages 23, 24, 43, 44, 70 and 71, published with this order, will therefore be substituted for pages 23, 24, 43, 44, 70 and 71, Marine Corps Orders, and pages 187, 188, 189, 190 and 191 will be added thereto. The only changes in the pages for which substitution is made are the omission of the paragraphs relating to non-commissioned officers, which have been modified and included in this order.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 30.—First Lieut. B. L. Brockway temporarily detached Davey; to Tallapoosa for temporary duty.

OCT. 2.—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth preparatory orders to Bear. Capt. F. J. Haake preparatory orders to Seminole.

Second Lieut. James Pine relieved from further duty on Itasca; to Academy.

Second Lieut. W. N. Derby relieved from further duty on Itasca; to Academy.

OCT. 4.—Capt. S. B. Winram detached Manning; to duty as assistant inspector at San Francisco.

First Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun detached Wissahickon; to Tioga.

Capt. G. L. Carden detached Mohawk; to duty as recruiting officer at New York.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Merrill left Detroit Oct. 2 to engage in one week's drill and subcaliber practice.

Upon the report that a man in a skiff named Wopsie, which had dynamite aboard, was acting in a suspicious manner, a boarding officer was sent in the Onondaga's launch at Norfolk, Va., to examine the boat and investigate. The skiff was found abandoned, with the outfit of dynamite and fuses aboard.

The Coast Guard cutter Ossipee reported by radio on Oct. 6 that she had found the barges Aranca and Alexander Anderson off Cape Sable, and was towing them to Rockland, Me. Both barges were waterlogged, and were abandoned by their crews a week ago during a storm.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Care Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.
CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
COMANOCHE—Capt. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.
ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise. Address missing.
McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. Care Division Commander, Northern Division, Coast Guard, Seattle, Wash.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.
MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Seattle, Wash.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N. New York city.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Norfolk, Va.
OSSISPEE—1st Lieut. Le Roy Reinburg. Portland, Me.
PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Canwell. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.
TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotell. Mobile, Ala.
TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Charleston, S.C.
TIOGA—Building. South Baltimore, Md.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.
WINNIMMETT—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun. Baltimore, Md.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.—about Oct. 1.

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GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Oct. 5, 1916.

Major and Mrs. John C. McArthur and Mrs. Howard have arrived and are settled in their quarters in Fort Jay. Capt. and Mrs. Bloxham Ward have returned from their wedding tour and are in quarters at the bachelors' mess. Mrs. W. H. Clarke, of Manila, was guest last week of Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, who gave bridge parties for her on Thursday and Friday. An informal garrison dance was given at the club house on the evening of the 29th.

Master Jack Chamberlain, who passed successfully during the summer the entrance examinations for Groton School, left on Tuesday, the 3d, to enter the school. Miss Grosvenor opened her school for officers' children last week. The quarantine applying to children under sixteen years of age to Governors Island is still in force. There has been no case of the prevailing epidemic in the garrison.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 5, 1916.

The Naval Academy's seventy-first academic year began on Oct. 1. The Academy chapel, built when it was only an expectancy to have 500 midshipmen, had to accommodate a regiment of 1,349, the officers of the Academy and their families and visiting civilians. For the first time part of the midshipmen had to sit in the two galleries. The two middle rows of seats in the body of the church were reserved for officers and their families and the outside visitors. A few seats were retained in the galleries also for civilians, but the public contingent in attendance was small and vacant seats were left in the main body of the church. Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., chaplain of the Naval Academy, led the services. His two lessons were the prayer of Solomon for wisdom and the Saviour's injunction that no man could serve two masters. The chaplain urged the midshipmen to uphold the traditions of the Navy and to be worthy to stand where the officers of the Navy have stood in the past. Duty, he said, has been called the alphabet, with the capital "D" left out, and there should be obedience to all orders, not at the lowest minimum of obedience, but loyal obedience in the spirit of the order. The chaplain had stated before the sermon that he was here not to forward the interests of any particular denomination, and invited all of every Christian church to commune with them at the sacramental service held every Sunday morning. The hymns were "Onward, Christian Soldier," "Come, Thou Almighty King," and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." At the conclusion of the services the midshipman choir, after their custom, sang the hymnal prayer that God would hear them, while they prayed "for those in peril on the deep." The midshipman choir is now organized, with Midshipman H. J. Nichols, First Class, as leader. About fifty midshipmen are in the choir. The organist is Mr. Henry Schryer, of the Naval Academy band.

The mess hall waiters have had to be increased in number, due to the large number of new midshipmen admitted. This adjunct to the Academy is under military regulations, and the waiters have to answer roll call a number of times daily.

The members of the inspecting committee of the commission to establish the Naval Research Laboratory, consisting of Thomas Robins, secretary of the Advisory Board; Lawrence Addicks, L. H. Baeckeland, Frank J. Sprague and W. R. Whitney, visited Annapolis and the Naval Academy on Tuesday to survey this location as to its suitability for the site of the station. The committee was met by a similar body of citizens of Annapolis, headed by Mayor Strange, who escorted the visitors on their tour of inspection. At the Naval Academy Capt. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent, and other officers assisted in the reception of the committee and in the inspection of the suitable points in this section. The fact that the Government owns land here sufficient to meet all the needs of the station, which will save this expenditure for direct use on the plant itself, it is believed will go toward a favorable report on Annapolis. Besides, it is on deep water and is near to the Naval Academy, where the officers and midshipmen could have the benefit of instruction in and by it. A similar plant, the Naval Experiment Station, is already here, and the establishment of the new laboratory at Annapolis would be but an enlargement and continuation of the Government work here.

The committee were guests of the city of Annapolis and were entertained at luncheon at Carvel Hall. Mayor Strange acted as toastmaster, and brief and informal addresses were made by Superintendent Eberle, Capt. Thomas W. Kinkaid, Comdr. W. T. Clinevius and Lieut. Comdr. John Halligan, U.S.N.; Prof. Robert L. Werntz, of Annapolis, and Mr. L. F. De Baufre, of the Naval Experiment Station. Governor Harrington, Mayor Strange, Congressman Mudd and Senator Duval were present, and others from the Naval Academy were Comdr. L. M. Nulton, Commandant of Midshipmen; Comdrs. J. J. Raby, G. S. Lincoln, G. W. Laws, H. H. Hough, U. T. Holmes, H. H. Christy, T. J. Kearney and R. C. Moody; Ded. Dir. A. M. D. McCormick, Lieut. John Downes, aid to the Superintendent, and Civil Engr. Ralph Whitman. While the committee gave no indication of their views, it is considered here that the prospects for Annapolis are most encouraging. At night the visitors left for New York.

Miss Mary Ramsay, daughter of the late Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, U.S.N., who has been visiting her brother, Pay Inspr. Martin Ramsay, U.S.N., has left for Missoula, Mont., where she will join the Misses Ammen, daughters of the late Rear Admiral Ammen, U.S.N., for several months. Prof. and Mrs. L. A. Doggett, Naval Academy, have returned from their wedding trip, which they took in their automobile through the White Mountains, Boston, New York and other places. Miss Nellie Grady, daughter of Dental Engr. Richard Grady, U.S.N., left here on Monday for Panama as visit to

her sister, Mrs. Homer A. Bagg, wife of Lieutenant Bagg, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, U.S.N., were among the patrons at the large and brilliant pageant given recently at Del Mar, Cal., to celebrate the opening of the new open-air theater, Stratford. The pageant was entitled "The Spirit of Love."

Mrs. Ben Johnson and Miss Dorothy Johnson, of Los Angeles, Cal., mother and sister of Mrs. Hugh Brown, wife of Lieutenant Brown, U.S.N., are visiting the latter at his home here.

Among the new instructors of the Naval Academy is Mr. James F. Broussard, a member of one of the oldest colonial families of Louisiana, nephew of the late Governor Wiltz, of that state, and of Senator Broussard, of Louisiana. Mr. J. L. M. Boyd, head machinist of the marine engineering machine shops, Naval Academy, is seriously ill with heart trouble. Mr. Boyd has held this position so long that there is scarcely an officer of the Navy that is not personally acquainted with him. He is a Union veteran of the Civil War.

Ensign John H. Brown, U.S.N., a well known former star of the Navy eleven, has reported for duty at the Naval Academy, and will take part in the training of the Navy team this season. Mrs. Julius Curtis Townsend, wife of Lieutenant Commander Townsend, U.S.N., with her little daughter and governess, who have been spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I., will come to Annapolis this week, to remain all winter. Chaplain H. H. Clarke, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Clarke have returned from the coast of Maine, where they spent the summer, and have opened their residence on College avenue, Annapolis. Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens, Naval Academy, who spent the summer at Bismarck, have returned to their home. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Brown, U.S.N., have returned to Annapolis and have leased the residence of the late Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman.

James Miller, known throughout Annapolis by the industry with which he plied his craft as junk-dealer, in spite of having only one leg, was convicted last week in Baltimore in the U.S. District Court of receiving goods stolen from the Naval Academy, knowing them to have been stolen, and was sentenced to two and a half years in the Atlanta, Ga., prison.

The Navy hit a tartar in Dickinson here Saturday afternoon. Meeting the Pennsylvanians with the idea that their opening football game was going to be a comparatively easy one, the sailors found they could do nothing with the visitors without the aid of Roberts, who came to Annapolis this summer from Colgate, and Perry, another new man, whose punting helped on several occasions to get the pigskin out of danger of being carried across the blue and gold line. With Roberts and Ingram, still another new man, doing most of the gaining from the backfield positions, the Navy team's main dependence in the line was Captain Ward and Von Heimberg, who covered the wing positions. The final result was a tie with no score for either side. The midshipmen eleven: Von Heimberg, l.e.; Gilman, l.t.; Clarke, l.g.; Jones, c.; Perry, r.g.; Caldwell, r.t.; Ward (Capt.), r.e.; Ore, q.b.; Westfall, l.h.b.; Roberts, r.h.b.; Davies, f.b. Substitutions: Navy, Seitz for Ward, Denfeld for Perry, Jackson for Von Heimberg, Martin for Westfall, Ingram for Davis.

ADDITIONS TO THE FOURTH CLASS.

On July 15 the number of Fourth Classmen had reached 492. This list has been published. Since that date the following have been admitted to the class, which now numbers 623, and is practically completed:

E. T. Aldridge, Miss; Lawrence A. Abercrombie, Mass.; Stephen T. Allen, Idaho; Edwin R. Andrews, Me.; La Verne Archer, Ill.

Alf O. R. Burgess, Washington state; Victor F. Blakeslee, Mass.; William G. Buch, Wyo.; Edwin C. Bain, N.Y.; Felix L. Baker, Okla.; Maurice E. Browder, Ind.; G. H. Bull, Prest. Appt.; Harton W. Booker, U.S.N.; Edwin B. Bobson, U.S.N.; O'Reilly A. Buchanan, Mo.

Harry G. Colman, Mo.; John T. Clauson, U.S.N.; Alexander E. Cook, N.C.; Robert P. Cunningham, Ohio; Winfield S. Cunningham, Wis.; H. A. Christensen, Minn.; Thomas T. Craven, Prest. Appt.; Louis P. Collins, N.H.; Claude A. Clarke, Mich.; Bernard P. Carahar, Ill.

Ketchen Dixwell, Ill.; Valentine M. Davis, N.Y.; Alexander J. Diepenbrock, Cal.; Harry H. Derringer, Md.; James H. Doyle, N.; Harold P. Doyle, Iowa; George M. Dusenber, Pa.; Edward H. Doolin, U.S.N.; Austin K. Doyle, N.Y.; Wallace Dillman, Prest. Appt.

Raymond D. Edwards, Mo.; Charles H. Finch, N.J.; William D. Fletcher, Pa.; Dalmer S. Fahrney, Okla.; John H. Flagg, N.J.; Cecil Faine, Ohio; John H. Featherston, Jr., Ga.; John G. Ford, N.Y.

Martin J. Gilman, N.Y.; George E. Gustafson, Wis.; Douglas W. Graham, N.Y.

John H. Heintz, Cal.; Wesley McL. Hague, U.S.N.; John E. Hoehn, Ohio; James H. Howett, Tenn.; Hance C. Hamilton, Mass.; Harold A. Houser, Ga.; James D. Haselden, S.C.; Ralph E. Hanson, N.Y.; Norman R. Hitchcock, Ill.; George C. Heebler, Cal.; Urban T. Holmes, Jr., Ark.; Charles E. Hanst, W.V.; William D. Hoover, Ill.

William G. Ingram, Ore.; David Jaffe, Pa.; Hy C. Jones, Mo.

Hugh P. Kirby, Ala.; Vilas R. Knoppe, Wis.; Bernard J. Kelley, Stuart W. King, Va.; Harold Kline, Mich.

Chester E. Lamb, N.Y.; Paul W. Lambright, Colo.; Walter J. Lee, N.Y.; George H. Lytle, Colo.; Moses U. Levitt, N.Y.; Reinhard C. Mourrean, Ill.; Lisle J. Maxen, U.S.N.; Olin R. Miner, Ill.; John T. McEluff, N.Y.; Drayton A. McMillan, S.C.; John W. Martin, N.J.; De Long Mills, N.Y.; Samuel Westley Metzger, U.S.N.; James Hall McWilliams, N.J.; William Francis Moran, Utah.

Henry T. Nicholas, Ky.; Waldemar W. Olswang, N.Y.; John L. B. Olsen, Mich.

Lemuel R. Padgett, Tenn.; Charles D. Porter, S.C.; Harry D. Power, Ga.; Harry E. Padley, N.J.; Robert F. Perry, N.H.; William D. Phillips, Miss.; Edwin A. J. Pochmann, Pa.; Gordon A. Patterson, Ohio.

Robert K. Rice, Ohio; Walcott Roberts, Ill.; Herbert C. Rust, Ind.; Bradley Bailey, Ky.; George A. Russ, U.S.N.; Alan S. Rush, Conn.; Howard C. Rule, Jr., N.J.; George E. Rosenberry, S.C.

Earl L. Sackett, U.S.N.; Horatio Gates Sickel, Pa.; William

Sinton, Va.; Joseph B. Sullivan, Ill.; James H. Strithers, Ala.; John P. Saye, S.C.; George W. Snyder, Pa.; Hughes Steel, Ark.; Philip A. Smith, N.Y.; Alva J. Spriggs, N.D.; Sampson Scott, N.Y.

Hugh McG. Taylor, Va.; Carroll L. Tyler, Miss.; William C. Tomlinson, Mo.

Maurice Van Cleaves, Texas; John Elmer Wright, Pa.; Alfred A. Wilson, U.S.N.; Walter H. Weed, Jr., Conn.; Robert C. Warruch, Ore.; Oscar A. Weller, Texas; John E. Wheelche, Ga.; Charles Wilkes, Prest. Appt.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1916.

Saturday marked the opening of the football season, the game played with Lebanon Valley resulting in a victory for the cadets by a score of 3-0. The air was very cold for the last day of September and overcoats and furs were needed in the biting wind; there were a few week-end guests up for the game. Mrs. Townsley and the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley were at the post on Saturday, guests of Lieut. Raymond E. Lee at luncheon and the football game. Col. John Biddle entertained with another delightful musicale on Friday evening for several officers and ladies; his cousin and house guest, Miss Ogden, of New York, acted as hostess. Capt. and Mrs. Kniss entertained at dinner for Colonel Biddle on Thursday, and for Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Col. and Mrs. Henry, Major and Mrs. Carter. Major and Mrs. Whitman gave a dinner at the club on Friday, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Rethers and Colonel Echols.

Recent visitors at the post were the Countess of Limerick and her brother, Mr. Brady, of New York, who came up the Hudson with a party of guests on their yacht; they spent the week-end anchored off West Point. Mrs. H. B. Gillespie, of Detroit, mother of Mr. Gillespie, who was graduated in the Class of 1907 and has since resigned from the Army, was the guest of Lieutenant Morrison from Wednesday until Monday. On Wednesday Lieutenant Morrison's guests at dinner were Mrs. Gillespie, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Lee, wife of Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, retired, gave a pretty card party of three tables on Friday afternoon; her guests were Mesdames Whitman, Shaw, ar. Shaw, Reilly, Torrey, sr., Tate, Tschappat, Hoisington, Bloom, Hayes, Miss Ringwalt. Mrs. Asensio poured tea after the game. Major and Mrs. Carter gave a dinner on Monday for Colonel Biddle, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Colonel Echols, Col. Samuel E. Tillman and Miss Katherine Tillman were the guests of Colonel Biddle for the week-end. Mrs. Wilcox's guests on Tuesday afternoon for a game of bridge were Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Victoria Harrington and Mrs. Gordon. On Thursday Lieutenant Morrison entertained at dinner for Mrs. Gillespie and those of her son's classmates now on duty at West Point, including Captain Steese, Lieutenants Chilton, Gano and Murray. Mrs. Shaw had a table of bridge on Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Wadhams, wife of Major Wadhams, Med. Corps, who is spending a few months at West Point on duty in the Department of Military Hygiene. Capt. and Mrs. Graham bade good-bye to the post, going to their new station at Fort Ethan Allen. Major and Mrs. Whitman left Sunday, Major Whitman to return to the border and Mrs. Whitman to go to Akron, Ohio, where she will visit her sister, Miss Pauline Edgerton.

Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Keyes, and will also spend some days with Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Mr. Ross Harrison was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes for a few days. Mrs. Wirt Robinson has returned home from a week's visit at Newport. Lieutenant Morrison had dinner on Friday for Mrs. Gillespie, Captain Marks and Lieutenant Bradford. Mrs. Victoria Harrington had a table of bridge Friday afternoon for Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Wilcox. Mr. de Vries, of Holland, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Davis on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody spent the week-end in New York. Mrs. Estes, her son, Henson, and daughter, Frances, have gone to Washington to be near Major Estes, who is a patient at the Walter Reed Hospital. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood have returned from Mackinac, where they spent the summer and are with their son, Lieutenant Lockwood, at West Point. Mrs. Ivens Jones and twin daughters have joined Lieutenant Jones here, and Mrs. Underhill and baby have also arrived. Lieut. and Mrs. Hatch arrived last week from Honolulu. Miss Greta Conolly, of Brooklyn, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Gee. Mrs. Gee entertained on Saturday with a dinner for cadets.

Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes had as guests for an informal supper on Sunday Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, Mr. Ross Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood. Lieutenant Morrison went to Stamford on Sunday for a visit with Mrs. Morrison. Gen. John H. Page, retired, who has been in poor health for a number of months, is very ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Simonds. Mrs. Dunwoody had two tables of bridge on Tuesday for her guest, Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, and for Mesdames Jesse M. Lee, Lockwood, Holt, Robinson, Manley and Junius Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Davis's guests for over Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Clausonthe, of New York, uncle and aunt of Mrs. Davis. Lieut. Col. E. A. Kregar has been ill for several days with bronchial pneumonia.

A course of lectures in domestic science is announced to be given in Highland Falls, commencing on Oct. 23, under the auspices of Cornell University; a nominal fee is charged for admission. It is thought that if the quarantine restrictions are removed by that date that some of the post ladies may attend. Recent visitors at the post included Major C. E. Stodter, Jefferson Barracks; Lieut. H. D. Chamberlain, El Valle, Mexico. Miss Cook, of Brooklyn, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Betcher. Lieut. E. L. Bull has returned from Costa Rica, where he spent the summer.

On Tuesday afternoon the first meeting of the executive committee of the Marlier's Rock Association was held on Constitution Island; those present included Colonel Biddle, Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Wilcox, Chaplain Silver and Colonel Timberlake, of West Point; Mrs. Tracy, of Highland Falls; Mrs. Church Osborn, of Garrison; Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Cold Spring; Dr. Partridge, of Cornwall. After the business meeting tea was served by Mrs. Tracy in the quaint, old home of the Misses Warner. The object of the association is to preserve the old homestead of the author of "The Wide, Wide World."

ARMY FOOTBALL NOTES.

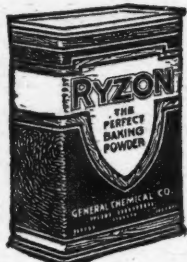
The Army football season opened at West Point on Sept. 30 with a 3 to 0 victory over the Lebanon Valley eleven that took hard work on the part of the cadets to pull off. The feature of the game was the playing of Vidal, who comes to the Academy from South Dakota, where he established a reputation on the team of the university of that state. A pretty field goal kicked by him near the end of the second quarter scored the three points for the Army eleven. He had tried another shot from the field in the first quarter, when the cadets had the ball down to the Lebanon's thirty-yard line, but the ball missed by a few inches. Vidal also threw a perfect pass to Shrader, but the cadets' left end had one foot outside the end zone and the play was lost. That was the nearest the Army got to a touchdown, although the team worked the ball close to the visitors' goal several times. Oliphant was the best ground gainer for the Army. During the game House was substituted for Cole, Russell for House, Place for Ford, Harmon for Oliphant, Green for Vidal, and Schlenker for Butler. McEwan, captain of the team, played center, and the rest of the line was: Shrader, left end; Jones, left tackle; Knight, left guard; Meacham, right guard; Butler, right tackle; Cole, right end; Gerhardt, quarterback; Ford, left halfback; Oliphant, right halfback, and Vidal, fullback. The time of the periods was ten and eight minutes.

The predicted shakedown in the Army eleven was in evidence at practice on Oct. 4, says the New York Times, when Ford, veteran fullback, was shifted to end, and Harmon and Wyckoff, substitute backs, were sent in to carry the ball for the first eleven. With Gerhardt at quarter and Oliphant at fullback the soldiers' offensive looked strong. Oliphant did all the punting

RYZON Rice Popovers

2 level teaspoonfuls RYZON; 2 cups (½ pound) flour; 2 eggs; 2 cups (1 pint) cold boiled rice; 2 level tablespoonfuls (1 oz.) sugar; 2 cups (1 pint) milk; 1 level teaspoonful salt.

Mash rice until smooth. Sift flour, sugar, salt and RYZON together twice. Beat up yolks of eggs, add whites beaten to a stiff froth and stir them into the rice. Then add milk and flour alternately and beat until smooth. Have your pans greased and a little flour stirred into each. Fill each two-thirds full with the mixture and bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Serve hot with butter or maple syrup. Sufficient for twenty popovers.



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for the "Varsity. Vidal, the South Dakotan, still favoring an injured leg, did light work. His most strenuous exercise consisted in drop kicking. Everything inside the thirty-five-yard line was seemingly easy for him. A scrimmage lasting twenty minutes was productive of one score, but the make-up of the eleven saw only few of the best men in action. Redfield is still on crutches and was unable to get in the game.

Those who watched West Point in her first game of the season, the Lebanon Valley contest, are inclined to overlook the cadets' small margin of victory and find the general play of the eleven satisfactory, writes Lawrence Perry ("Fair Play") in the New York Evening Post. The Army team this season is without the services of several veterans, including Neyland and Britton, ends; Weyand, captain and tackle last season; O'Hare at guard, and Hoge, Mitchell and Coffin in the backfield. "The coaches," he adds, "are none too confident that all those vacant places can be filled properly. The plebes have several good men, but they are green; there is a lot for them to learn. Vidal, however, showed his promise in Saturday's game, and other promising candidates are Niles, Pulsifer and Kimball in the backfield, and Gunther, Williamson and Shrader on the line. There is a lot of work to be done, a tough schedule to face, and the outcome of the season is regarded by the coaches as entirely problematical. These coaches, however, are certainly qualified for any task that may be set before them; in fact, I regard it as one of the strongest coaching staffs in the country. Capt. Charles Daly is the head coach and head backfield coach; Lieut. Ernest Graves, head line coach, while the assistants are Lieut. D. D. Pullen, Philip Hayes, B. Hoge, V. E. Prichard, L. A. Merrill, J. S. Wood and G. Keyes. The Outlum Hall squad is coached by Lieut. F. A. Englehart and G. Franko. The actual practice time for a West Point football season is only fifty-six hours, whereas the football practice time at many colleges is well over two hundred hours. Time for blackboard talks, fitting of equipment and the like must be taken out of the time available for practice. All this is set down to the end that the sacrifices which the cadets make to play football be understood and appreciated."

Writing in the Boston Transcript, Herbert Reed ("Right Wing") says that "West Point will open the football season in a much better state of preparation than was the case a year ago, and this applies both to players and coaches."

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Milliken are spending a few days of their honeymoon with Mrs. Milliken's sister, Mrs. Ross, in Plattsburg. On Wednesday they leave for Fort Clark, Texas, Lieutenant Milliken's station. Capt. George C. Shaw, 80th Inf., arrived on a short leave from Eagle Pass, Texas, and will leave in a few days for Jacksonville, Fla., on detail as adjutant of the national rifle matches. During his stay he delivered a lecture before the men of the training camp. Mrs. Stewart and Peter left on Sunday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Root, wife of Col. Edwin A. Root, 80th Inf., left on Friday to visit friends in Boston. Mrs. Edgar T. Conley leaves on Wednesday for Washington, where she and the children will remain a few weeks and then they will go on to Texas to join Major Conley,

of the 80th. Mrs. Sawyer, who has been seriously ill, is improving nicely.

The Red Cross Society meets this afternoon at Mrs. Halsted Dorey's. During the summer the ladies of this society have been very successful with their work. After paying for all materials used in making bandages, etc., they have a sum of \$650 in the treasury. Besides this sum the plays, "Raspberry Shrub," and Mrs. Dorey's play, "A Day of Reckoning," which were given at the post, brought in \$190. This sum was divided between the Red Cross society in town and the one at the post.

Mrs. B. B. Butler and Jane leave on Wednesday for New York to visit friends and then will join Lieutenant Butler in Texas. Major and Mrs. Samuel M. De Loffre are at home in the post again. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell left on Saturday for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Collins and her two daughters left on Saturday for Washington, D.C.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 2, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Miles were among the guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gray on Monday at their summer home at Atlantic Highlands, N.J. Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley spent several days last week with her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Follett Bradley, who entertained at tea on Friday for her and for Capt. and Mrs. Berry, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodson, Lieutenants Kimball and Simpson. Mrs. Bradley sails on Thursday on the Finland for Europe, where she will join Colonel Bradley, who is detailed as observer with the British army. Col. Alston Hamilton and Major William I. Westervelt gave a dinner at the Brick House on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Colden L.H. Ruggles, Miss Ruggles, Col. Delamere Skerrett, Col. George G. Gately, Capt. Granville Sevier, Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates, Capt. and Mesdames W. R. Bettison, R. H. Somers, G. M. Barnes, H. G. Coulter, Follett Bradley, Lieut. and Mesdames F. H. Miles and A. Rockwood, Miss Dorothy Simpson, Lieutenants Quinton, Simpson, Kimball, Spalding and Weeks, Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates gave a dinner Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Camp, of Atlantic Highlands; Miss Colden Ruggles, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Miles, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Dodson and Major William I. Westervelt.

A bridge-luncheon was given by Mrs. Ruggles on Friday for Mrs. William Clark, of Manila, P.I.; Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson and Miss Donaldson, of Governors Island; Mrs. G. F. Humbert and Miss Ruggles, Colonel Hamilton and Major Westervelt dined with Col. and Mrs. Ruggles on Saturday. Colonel Skerrett and Captain Sevier were guests at a dinner given by Mr. Henry Dodge Cooper on Saturday at his home in Oceanic, later going to a reception and musicale given by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Borden.

Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Bettison and their three children left in their car to-day for Windwood, Pa. Captain Bettison will return Wednesday, leaving his family for a month's visit with Mrs. Bettison's father, Mr. Smyth.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford and sons, Masters Bill and Bob, left Monday for their new station in Portland Harbor. Mrs. Halbert is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. La Forge, during the absence of Lieut. E. O. Halbert at Camp Whitman. Miss Jane Carmichael, daughter of Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael, left Monday for New London, Conn., where she will attend school this winter. Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter and family have taken up the quarters recently vacated by Captain Stopford. Mrs. Shaw served tea Sunday afternoon for the orchestra. Rev. and Mrs. Jones, who have been spending the summer with their daughter, Mrs. W. H. Monroe, left Tuesday for their home in Morgantown, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Glenn I. Jones' dinner guests Monday were Col. and Mrs. Walke, Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Major and Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Garrett and Lieutenant Wogan. Lieut. J. B. Wogan's dinner guests at the Mansion House Tuesday were Lieut. and Mrs. Summers and Mrs. Shaw. Mrs. J. L. Bevans left Wednesday to join Major Bevans in El Paso. Col. and Mrs. Walke honored their daughter, Mrs. Garrett, with a tea Wednesday at the Hay Harbor Club. All the post ladies attended.

Lieut. and Mrs. Summers had a rare party Wednesday evening after the movies for Col. and Mrs. Walke, Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Mesdames Monroe, Steger, Mould, Shaw, Garrett and Miss Steger, Captain Wertenbaker, Lieutenants Ljungstedt, Douglas, Teter and Wogan. Lieutenant Douglas entertained with a supper party after the movies on the mine planter Thursday evening. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Walke, Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Mesdames Steger, Garrett and Shaw, Miss Steger, Captains Barkley and Snow, Lieutenants Douglas, Ljungstedt, Teter, Summers and Wogan.

Mrs. Melville Shaw entertained at the Hay Harbor Club Friday at tea for Lieut. and Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Steger, Misses Steger and Cameron, Lieutenants Ljungstedt, Teter, Jones and Wogan. Mrs. Shaw's supper guests Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Walke, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Steger, Miss Steger, Lieutenants Ljungstedt, Teter, Jones and Wogan. Miss Jane Carmichael is spending the week-end with her parents.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 30, 1916.

Col. William A. Glassford, commanding the Aviation School at North Island, with Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue as pilot, made a trip by aeroplane on Thursday to Los Angeles, where the two were guests at a dinner at the Los Angeles Athletic Club in honor of Glenn L. Martin. The flight North was at an average height of 7,000 feet and at a rate of seventy-five miles an hour. Army tractor No. 50 was used. The return trip was made the following day. The 200 guests at the dinner urged the acquisition by the Government of North Island as an Army aviation base.

Surg. Carleton I. Wood, U.S.N., entertained on board the U.S.S. South Dakota on Monday with a dinner for Navy people, including Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Ensigns Franz B. Melendy, A. B. Sternberg and C. D. Reinberg. Rear Admiral-George C. Reiter, U.S.N., retired, registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel this week. Mrs. Monroe, wife of Lieut. J. A. Monroe, U.S.N., is a guest at the Grant. Mrs. Howson W. Cole, wife of P. A. Surgeon Cole, U.S.N., entertained at Hotel del Coronado on Thursday in honor of Naval Constructors and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, of Mare Island. Present were Lieut. William McIlvaine, M. F. Scanlon and Walter W. Wynne and Mesdames P. N. Freeman, J. V. Howard, H. L. Wyman and J. H. Pendleton.

Comdr. and Mrs. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., and daughter, Miss Eleanor Wurtsbaugh, are at Hotel del Coronado. Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Mallison have returned to Hotel del Coronado from a visit at Long Beach. Lieut. William Robertson and R. E. Cousins and Surg. C. I. Wood were guests at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado on Thursday in honor of Misses Doris and Mary Louise Russell, of Chicago. Mrs. Selwyn D. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, 10th U.S. Cav., entertained on Monday with a luncheon at Hotel del Coronado.

President G. Aubrey Davidson, of the Panama-California International Exposition, tendered an informal reception to Col. D. J. Baker and officers of the 2d Battalion of the 21st Infantry at the president's rooms in the California Building on Tuesday. Present were Colonel Baker, Lieut. Col. Wilson Chase, Major J. Harbeson, Capt. G. O. Tiffany, L. C. Bennett, J. M. Hosbon, J. B. Woolnough, W. H. Tefft, G. O. Rockwell and J. H. Page, Lieut. G. I. Rowe, C. E. Eisenhardt and L. L. Brundage.

Dr. Winfield W. McKay, for twenty-five years in charge of the United States quarantine station on Point Loma, died at

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his home early this morning after a long illness. He was born in Indiana seventy years ago. His wife and one son, Dr. Walter W. McKay, of this city, survive him.

Major J. A. McDonald, U.S.A., stationed at Ajo, Ariz., accompanied by Mrs. McDonald, is at the U. S. Grant Hotel, they entertained with a dinner last evening, their guests including Col. D. J. Baker, Major J. B. Harbeson and Capt. W. H. Tefft.

NEWPORT NAVAL NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Oct. 3, 1916.

The precautionary measures in force for some time to guard the station from infantile paralysis have been lifted by Comdr. R. Z. Johnston as a result of recommendation of the medical staff, who felt that it was now safe to return to normal status. The restrictions prohibited promiscuous visiting at the barrack buildings, barred children of chief petty officers and enlisted men from visiting moving picture shows in the city, denied permission to those on leave to visit infected districts, and segregated recruits from New York and New Jersey from others.

Commander Johnston was much pleased recently by a letter received from a parent of one of the boys who recently passed through the course of study at the training station. The father, John E. Harrington, of Bangor, Me., expresses his sincere thanks for "the splendid rudiments of manhood" which the officers of the station have taught his son. He says: "I consider him improved 100 per cent. every way, physically, mentally, and especially in discipline, and I wish that many more parents might know the advantages derived, both for themselves and their boys; and I feel, if such could be, we would have a great many more enthusiastic, patriotic citizens in America."

Secretary R. B. McDowell, who is on the border in connection with Y.M.C.A. work, has accepted an invitation to fill the vacancy in the staff of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. here caused by the resignation of Mr. Ross, which goes into effect Oct. 17. Sunday General Secretary Andrews spoke to the men at the training station and about 100 boys attended church in Newport in the evening.

The torpedoblast destroyers Ericsson, Drayton, Sampson, Wadsworth, Winslow, Tucker, Paulding, O'Brien, Nicholson, McDougal, Jacob Jones, Cushing and Cummings left early on Oct. 2 for the first of the maneuvers in Buzzards Bay and Buzzards Bay, which will extend throughout the month. Those going to Buzzards Bay will engage in torpedo practice over the 12,000-yard range, the longest torpedo range in the world. The destroyers will have various division and flotilla maneuvers, returning here at week-ends. Submarines L-9, L-10 and L-11, with tender Ozark, are engaging in various practices in the bay.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow returned Sunday from California and are at "Cross End Cottage," Bellevue Court.

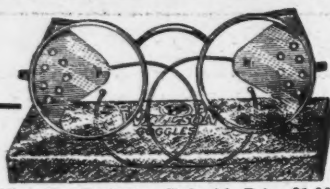
A combined pleasure and motor patrol boat is nearing completion at the works of the George Lawley and Sons Corporation, Neponset, Mass. The craft will be assigned to this station, having been purchased by the Department with the object of demonstrating to yachtsmen that a motor boat can be procured at a reasonable price which will be satisfactory to private owners for pleasure purposes and still be suitable for Government use in time of war. It will be forty-five feet long and make a speed of not less than twenty-five miles an hour. One of the requirements is that it run a continuous ten-hour endurance test on the open ocean, with moderate sea running, at nearly full speed. The craft is expected here about the middle of October. Firing tests will then be made in connection with the mounting of a one-pounder gun; a crew from the training station will bring her here via the inside route. While the Department has assigned the craft here for personal use of the Commandant, Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, he intends to keep the original intent of the purchase in mind, and every facility will be afforded yachtsmen to inspect the craft and observe the essential features required by the Government of a patrol boat in time of war.

Newport and vicinity is covered pretty thoroughly with large blue posters announcing the "elcirus" at the Naval Training Station, Oct. 12. Surgeon Kaufman, and Physical Director Conahay, of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., have been busy for weeks planning the novel affair. Commander Johnston has received permission from the Mayor of Newport for the parade to pass through the streets of Newport.

Ensign Richard H. Knight, on a month's leave from the Paducah, is visiting his father and sister, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and Miss Knight, at the naval station. Major George C. Thorpe, recently attending course at War College, closed his cottage on Sept. 27, and with Mrs. Thorpe left for Washington. Miss Evelyn Gleaves, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, arrived Oct. 2 to spend a week with Miss Knight.

Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston, commanding Naval Training Station, and Mrs. Johnston gave a dinner Sept. 27 in honor of Capt. P. W. Hourigan, formerly in command, and Mrs. Hourigan. Captain Hourigan is now commanding Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger. Other guests were Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Pegram, Chaplain Mathew C. Gleeson and Lieut. Col. J. O. Gilmore, in command at Fort Adams. Capt. William S. Sims, commanding battleship Nevada, will be with his family on Rhode Island avenue until Oct. 7.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson are giving two dinners at the "La Forge" cottage this week: on Wednesday for Admiral Knight, Capt. and Mrs. Niblack, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Jayne, Col. and Mrs. Landers, Capt. and Mrs. N. C. Twining, Comdr. and Mrs. C. T. Voglesong, Comdr. and Mrs. T. T. Craven and Chaplain M. C. Gleeson; and on Thursday they will have as guests Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Comdr. and Mrs. H. B. Price, Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Berrien, Miss Knight, Miss



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Ashton, Miss Hubbard, of Boston; Lieut. H. E. Kays, Surgs. G. D. Hale and S. D. Hart. Rear Admiral Knight, president of the War College, spoke on "Our Navy" Oct. 2 at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pa.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 30, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant entertained Mesdames Berry, Schillerstrom, Barzynski and Wiegstein at a delightful dinner on Sunday at the Plains Hotel in Cheyenne. Dr. Francis Halliday left early in the week for his plantation in the South. He has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. L. L. Lawson, for the past few months. Mrs. Daniel Le May and her son, Daniel, Jr., left on Wednesday for Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Le May will prepare for West Point under a tutor in Leavenworth.

Mrs. Wiegstein was hostess at bridge on Thursday night, complimentary to Major and Mrs. Sturtevant. Captain Smoke has as his house guests Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Robinson, of Mexico.

The two battalions of the Wyoming National Guard, which have been encamped here for the last three months, left on Wednesday night for border patrol service, with station at Deming, N.M. Numerous attractive social functions presaged their departure. They are a fine body of men, and their absence will be keenly felt by residents of Cheyenne and Fort Russell.

Mrs. R. J. Herman, who has been a patient at the private hospital in Cheyenne following an operation, has returned to Fort Russell, much improved in health.

ATLANTIC FLEET NOTES.

Shanghai, China, Sept. 5, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. Thomson, Ensign J. S. Farnsworth, Asst. Paymr. J. D. P. Hodapp, Chief Gunner D. P. Henderson, U.S.N., and Capt. G. Van Orden, U.S.M.C., have arrived at Manila from the United States on the Army transport that sailed from San Francisco Aug. 5. The same transport brought Capt. J. S. Turrill, U.S.M.C., from Guam to Manila. Lieuts. C. C. Riner, E. M. Reno and J. C. Fegan, Marine Corps, have qualified for promotion to captain. Lieuts. A. A. Racioc and C. B. Matthews, of the Marine Detachment, Legation Guard, Peking, have been promoted to captains. Med. Insp. L. L. von Wedekind, fleet surgeon, is in Peking examining Marine officers for promotion. Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Cage, fleet engineer officer, has returned to duty after a short leave in Japan.

An interesting program enjoyed Labor Day morning by the crews of the Brooklyn and Cincinnati included a sampan race, signal competition, potato race, equipment race for Marines, spar fight, obstacle race, loading drill at loading machine, and a pie eating contest. In the afternoon there was a baseball game, Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati, the Brooklyn winning by a score of 9 to 3. In the evening there were songs, a performance by Chinese magicians, and a concert by the Commander-in-Chief's band.

Recent promotions of enlisted personnel of Marines were: U.S.S. Brooklyn—C. J. Bouffard, corporal to sergeant, July 15. Privates to corporals: J. R. Ravenscroft, July 24; A. Empringham, Aug. 11; F. S. Coombs, Aug. 22. Legation Guard, Peking, China—Privates to corporals: W. Gordon, July 7; E. Hawkins, July 7; C. E. Donahue, Aug. 2; H.

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Jones, Aug. 2; W. M. Mills, Aug. 7; A. Wiman, Aug. 7; R. Ford, Aug. 25.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAER.—Born Sept. 25, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph Baer, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret Hollins Baer, at Nashville, Tenn.

BRUSH.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 30, 1916, a son, Rapp Brush, Jr., to Lieut. Rapp Brush, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Brush, grandson of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

LAIRD.—Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1916, to Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Laird, U.S.N., and Mrs. Laird a daughter, Catherine Schuyler.

MCLELLAN.—Born at Fort Shafter, H.T., Sept. —, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 2d U.S. Inf., a son.

RUDDOCK.—Born to Ensign and Mrs. T. D. Ruddock, U.S.N., a daughter, Sept. 30, 1916, at Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. Ruddock is the daughter of the late Commodore W. H. Beehler and Mrs. Beehler.

RYAN.—Born Sept. 3, 1916, at the Presidio of San Francisco, to Lieut. Col. J. A. Ryan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ryan (née Rosemary Tarleton), a son.

SAWYER.—Born to Myrta McCoy Sawyer, wife of Lieut. C. N. Sawyer, 30th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Eleanor Jane, at Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1916.

SPRAGINS.—Born to the wife of Lieut. R. L. Spragins, 19th U.S. Inf., a son, Robert Beirne.

STRAYER.—Born at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 29, 1916, to Mrs. Thorne Strayer, wife of Captain Strayer, 34th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Mary Whitney.

SWIFT.—Born Sept. 14, 1916, at Fort Riley, Kas., to Capt. and Mrs. Innis Palmer Swift, U.S.A., a daughter.

TEAGUE.—Born at Wynton, Columbus, Ga., Sept. 21, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Teague a son.

MARRIED.

ATKINS—BURR.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1916, Lieut. Alfred W. Atkins, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Plummer Burr.

KIBBEE—APPLETON.—At Cohasset, Mass., Oct. 2, 1916, Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ruth Crossett Appleton.

PITNEY—WILLIAMS.—At Edgewater House, Beverly Farms, Mass., Sept. 19, 1916, Mr. John Ballentine Pitney, of Morristown, N.J., and Miss Mary Francis Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Williams.

SMITH—DECKER.—At Newport, R.I., Oct. 3, 1916, Lieut. Glenn A. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Ida Decker, daughter of Capt. Benton C. Decker, U.S.N.

TEBBS—DUVAL.—At Wayne, Pa., Oct. 4, 1916, Lieut. Richard H. Tebbs, Jr., U.S.M.C., and Miss Eleanor Louise Duval, daughter of Major John H. Duval, U.S.A.

WESTBROOK—KING.—At Wappello, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1916, J. A. Westbrook to Ellen E. King, sister of Capt. A. A. King, Cav., and Lieut. J. C. King, U.S. Cav.

DIED.

ARCHER.—Died at Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 30, 1916, Capt. Dean Archer, 26th U.S. Inf.

BARROWS.—Died, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Barrows, at the Ancon Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone, Sept. 9, 1916.

COLE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, 1916, Carpenter Oscar Cole, U.S.N.

EVANS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, 1916, Col. William P. Evans, U.S.A., retired.

FARRAGUT.—Died at Ashfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1916, Mr. Loyall Farragut, son of the late Admiral Farragut, U.S.N., and a former second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Art., who resigned in 1869.

HAY.—Died at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 27, 1916, Thomas H. Hay, aged ninety-five years and one month, father of Chief Carpenter Edward H. Hay, U.S.N.

HAYS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1916, Mrs. I. Minis Hays, wife of Dr. I. M. Hays and mother of Miss Sarah M. Hays, whose engagement to Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, was announced recently.

KROEHL.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, 1916, Mrs. Sophie Kroehl, widow of the late At. Vol. Lieut. Julius H. Kroehl, U.S.N., and sister of Miss Mary Lueber, of Washington, D.C.

MURPHY.—Died at 655 Hoyt street, Portland, Ore., Sept. 19, 1916, Mary Louise Murphy, aged three years and nine months, beloved daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st U.S. Cav., grand-daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Murphy.

PENNYPACKER.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1916, Major Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U.S.A., retired.

REED.—Died at Waukon, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1916, Major David Wilson Reed, U.S.V., father of Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N.

STRONG.—Died at Oneonta, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1916, Capt. Donald W. Strong, 7th U.S. Inf.

TAYLOR.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, 1916, Brevet Major Sanford A. Taylor, U.S.V., father of Mrs. T. N. Alford, wife of Lieutenant Alford, U.S.N.

WEED.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., Sept. 28, 1916, Capt. Mark D. Weed, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

WILSON.—Died at Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 1, 1916, Med. Dir. George B. Wilson, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 8th Co., of Oregon Coast Artillery, made a score of 89.5 per cent. of hits at 10,000 yards in gun practice at Fort Stevens last July. The score was announced by Lieut. Willis Shippam, U.S.A. The 5th Co., of Alb., was second highest in the state with a score of seventy-nine per cent.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, 2d Division, N.G.N.Y., will review the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., in its armory in Brooklyn on Friday night, Oct. 20. This will be one of the big nights in the 13th, and Colonel Grant will have a large turnout.

The 15th Colored Infantry of the N.G.N.Y., which has been organized under the direction of Col. William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner of New York, and which was also recently mustered into the state service, was reviewed by Governor Whitman in front of the Union League Club, New York city, on Oct. 1, and made a very impressive appearance. The Governor, who was accompanied by Adjutant General Stotesbury, also presented the colored organization with a stand of colors on behalf of the state of New York and made the command a very nice address. Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, 2d Division, N.G.N.Y., was present at the ceremony, accompanied by his aids, Major Charles Eliot Warren, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. G. L. Townsend, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., who mustered in nine out of the ten companies composing the organization, was also present with his aid, Major Whitney. After the presentation of colors the ten companies, which comprise between 700 and 800 men, passed in review and made a very creditable appearance. Some of the men in the ranks are ex-members of colored regiments in the Army. General Appleton, in talking to a representative of the Army and Navy Journal this week, praised the colored regiment very highly. He said it was composed of self-respecting colored men who took a pride in their uniform and a pride in serving the state and nation. He said that the men were dignified, of good physique, and that the organization under proper training and officers would prove a valuable asset to the military.

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"The organization," said General Appleton, "is naturally laboring at present under a great handicap in not having a proper armory to drill in, and has surmounted a number of difficulties. It is making excellent progress, however, under the guidance of Colonel Hayward and some other officers. This organization should be taken seriously and should not be considered a joke in any manner or form. It is an organization that is bound to be heard from when it has equal facilities for drill and instruction like the white organizations. The state law permits colored men to be commissioned as officers, and such of them as can pass the required examination may gain a commission. One of the captains, who is a colored man, is a Harvard graduate." General Bridgman also gave the colored organization great credit for the progress it has made. Major Whitney, formerly of Squadron A, has been active in promoting the interests of the colored organization, as has also Major Monson Morris, formerly of the 12th Infantry, and Capt. Lorillard Spencer, formerly of the 8th Coast Defense Command.

While handling an automatic pistol at the state camp ground at Peekskill, N.Y., a few days ago Capt. N. Nellis, Q.M. Corps, N.G.N.Y., attached to the supply train, accidentally shot himself in the right leg, and the wound is a very dangerous one.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., has appointed 1st Lieut. Eugene McK. Froment, now on the reserve list, an aid on his staff.

The National Guard of New York will learn with regret that Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, Judge Advocate of the National Guard on the staff of Major General O'Ryan, commanding, has been retired on account of the age limit of sixty-four years. Colonel Ladd, who was a modest and conscientious officer, is known as one of the most able lawyers in the state and his services in the National Guard have been extremely valuable. He first began his service as Judge Advocate General of the National Guard Feb. 25, 1887, and he has served to Sept. 24, 1916. His record of service as a Judge Advocate stands by itself. Commencing with Governor Hill, in 1887, he has served consecutively under thirteen different governors. These are Governors Flower, Morton, Black, Roosevelt, Odell, Higgins, Hughes, White, Dix, Sulzer, Glynn and Whitman. He holds the brevet of colonel for faithful service of over twenty-five years. After being appointed assistant J.A. Feb. 25, 1887, he resigned on May 29, 1888. He was appointed again to his old position on Jan. 26, 1891, and was made J.A. of the division Feb. 25, 1898. Colonel Ladd has rendered many important opinions on intricate military questions.

Major Philip E. Reville, commanding the depot unit of the 69th N.G.N.Y., has made good progress in organizing his command. He has five companies organized and officered and another company, F, in process of organization. These men, for the most part, have been uniformed with second-hand clothing, which was thoroughly renovated, and they drill with the rifles left in the armory for the use of the police in case of serious riot in the absence of the National Guard. The companies are officered as follows: A, Capt. J. Roche; B, Capt. D. Sullivan; C, Capt. J. J. Kennedy; D, Capt. J. Devine; E, Lieut. J. Ward, while Co. F is being organized by N. Miller. The adjutant of the command is Lieut. C. Hickey, and it numbers some 281 men. Recruiting has averaged about ten a week and the men are showing considerable interest in their drills. Major Reville has planned a review for Tuesday night, Oct. 10.

Capt. E. E. Acker, 8th Coast Defense Command, who has been on duty as adjutant for some years past, has resigned as an officer of the Guard, and has been appointed to the position of armorer, as a city employee. He holds the brevet of major for faithful service for over twenty-five years, and first joined the 8th as a private of Co. E, Feb. 5, 1884. He served as sergeant major and first lieutenant in the 8th N.Y. Volunteers during the war with Spain. Captain Acker succeeds Robert B. Breen, who was retired for physical disability after many years of faithful service.

The committee of citizens at Brooklyn, N.Y., organized to welcome the organizations of the New York National Guard located in that state on their return from the Mexican border have decided to present a medal to each of the returning Guardsmen. It has been agreed that the medal shall be in the design of the seal of the former city of Brooklyn. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 medals will be needed and the money to defray the expenses will be secured by contributions from citizens. It is also desired that contributions shall come from the people at large, and shall be in small amounts. Contributions will be received by Col. James D. Bell, treasurer of the committee, at his office in Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, N.Y. The presentation of the medals is to take place during reviews in the respective armories. Gen. A. L. Kline is president of the Welcome Home Committee and other members include Gens. Horatio C. King, George W. Wingate, Col. L. R. Stegman and Gen. Thomas H. McGrath.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. T. asks: I was discharged from the Service by purchase and re-enlisted for the Army Reserve for a period of three years to serve in time of war or during threatening hostilities. So far as I know neither of these conditions is in existence, therefore I would like to know whether, or not, I could be furloughed back to the reserve when the Militia shall be mustered out of the Federal service? Answer: Though



war has not been declared, there is in the active operations of General Pershing's forces in Mexico and the mobilization and service of the troops on the border, an actual condition of war which the President has deemed sufficient to call out the reserves. At this writing there is no hint of an early release of the reserves.

J. R. M.—The National Defense Act fixes the maximum authorized enlisted strength of the Army at 175,000 line troops. The strength at present is 111,305; the increases to be made in five annual increments. The authorized enlisted strength of the Navy is 68,700; of the Marine Corps, 14,997.

B. B.—For a definition of the clause, "expenses of enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard, including quarters, fuel, light, medicines and medical attendance," found in Sec. 67, of the National Defense Act, apply to the Militia Bureau.

W. R. S. asks: (1) Why were the reservists released under the impression of only being called back for actual war or threatening hostilities and were called back to fill existing units? (2) Why is the Militia, with from three to five months' training, being relieved from border duty, while the reservists, with from three years and more of training, have to stay? (3) How long will they have to stay before being released? Answer: (1) The military authorities deemed the border conditions serious enough to require the mobilization of all available forces, and since mobilization the Mexican raids on U.S. territory have ceased, but had it been necessary, and it may still be necessary, to send reinforcements for Pershing's punitive expedition, the reservists, with their three or more years' training, would have been of more service than the same number of undrilled Militia. (2) The Militia released from border duty is being replaced by an equal number of Militiamen from home stations, in order to give all the National Guard, as far as possible, practical field training. (3) We doubt whether the powers that called you out know this.

A. C. H. asks: Is the 15th Infantry being allowed double time toward retirement for its enlisted men? I am of the opinion that double time is entirely done away with, no matter whether the foreign service is spent in a possession or dependency of the U.S. or not. Answer: Service in China and the Philippines counts double. See A.R. 134.

G. D.—See answer to R. S. P.

R. S. P.—Under the law under which you were furloughed to the reserve after three years' service you are not permitted to re-enlist until your seven-year contract (four on reserve) has been completed. It is not possible to say when the reservists who have been called to the colors on account of the existing emergency will be relieved from active duty.

B. R. H. asks: Why don't bugler's get first-class private pay? Answer: Congress provided for pay of private. No explanation was made of why the rate was not made same as for private, first-class.

E. J. A. asks: As to the tour of duty of the 27th Infantry, now in the Philippine Islands. We left Galveston, Texas, Sept. 29 for islands and arrived here March 6. We received twenty per cent. from the time we left Galveston. Does the time we spent in the Canal Zone count on the two-year tour duty in the islands? Answer The law says "in the Philippine Islands." You were not in the Philippines until you arrived there.

C. E. G. asks: Referring to your issue of Sept. 16, page 76, Table of pay for enlisted men, the mess sergeants receive an additional rating pay of \$6 per month. Referring to Bulletin 16, War Dept., there is nothing mentioned in it about the additional rating pay for mess sergeants. Do the mess sergeants receive the additional rating of pay of \$6 or not? Answer: In the arms in which the new grade of mess sergeant is established, only the pay of the new grade is paid. That is, mess sergeants of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery receive \$30; mess sergeants of Engineers receive \$36. In other organizations or corps in which a grade of mess sergeant has not been provided for in the Defense Act, enlisted men who are not in grade of mess sergeant and are detailed to the duty of mess sergeant, receive the \$6 in addition to the pay of their grade.

GEORGE J. NORTHUP, Kansas City, Mo., formerly of Troop F, 13th U.S. Cav., desires the name of any member of Troop F, 13th U.S. Cav., from 1902 to 1906.

C. McM.—Write to the War Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the pamphlet as to ex-soldiers obtaining employment. Officers and men of the Army on recruiting duty are detailed on such duty by the War Department.

C. asks: (1) A member of the New York National Guard, having served a five-year enlistment and receiving a full and honorable discharge, re-enlists for a one-year term, expiring this coming November. This one-year enlistment is permitted by the military law of New York, after a five-year enlistment, to enable a man to serve a full double term of six years. The man takes the Federal oath and is now in Texas. Having served six years in the National Guard, is the man entitled to a discharge in November? Answer: You are not entitled to a discharge until your contract as per Federal oath is fulfilled. (2) Assuming the same circumstances as above, at the time of taking the Federal oath, the man questions and is told by his captain that he is merely contracting with the Federal Government to serve until November and will be discharged at that time, having informed his captain that for business reasons he otherwise would not take the oath. Would this conversation with and assurance by his captain and enlisting officer have any effect on his right to a discharge? Answer: It would not. Your contract is with the Government of the United States and not with the captain, and the latter has no authority to alter it. (3) Would Army Regulations, Sec. 871, Ed. 1910, have any bearing on the matter? Answer: It is not thought that it would. This regulation is now contained in Par. 854, A.R., 1913 edition. If you could prove a misrepresentation on the part of your captain, however, he would be amenable to trial by G.C.M., and your case might then possibly receive consideration.

J. P. H.—Write to the War Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of "The Guide to Civil Employment of ex-Soldiers."

MRS. M. M.—Write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., and state your case, and also tell whether your husband died of any disease or ailment contracted while in the Army.

D. S.—War Department orders prescribe the scope of the examination for enlisted men of the Army for appointment as second lieutenant, and it is up to the candidate to take up the required studies as best he can. As to whether a correspondence school course would do you any good, we would not venture an opinion. It has proved of value to many in mastering various subjects. It depends on the application of the student in putting his mind on the studies and mastering them.

M. G. L. asks: What officer said at the battle of Santiago, "Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying." Answer: It was Capt. John W. Philip, U.S.N., in command of the U.S. battleship Texas during the destruction of the Spanish warships.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1916.

Lieut. A. G. Pendleton has reported for duty and, after spending several days as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, is occupying the quarters recently held by Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Lieutenant Wildrick went to Saratoga this week on mustering-out duty with the National Guard.

An informal parade was given Tuesday afternoon, with the Militia recruits participating. On Thursday most of the recruits left for Texas, Lieutenant Gillespie, N.G.N.Y., accompanying them on the journey. The Flushing business men resumed their drilling Saturday afternoon, after an interruption of several months on account of the quarantine restrictions, and Lieut. Albert Gilmor is now senior officer in charge of their work.

Neddy Wildrick celebrated his birthday on Wednesday with an outdoor party for all the little folks of the post. That afternoon Mrs. Robinson had tea on her porch for her mother and sister, Mrs. MacMurray and Miss Ethel MacMurray, of Washington, and Mesdames Haan, Hall and Cardwell. Lieut.

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and Mrs. Hall had as their dinner guests that evening Lieut. and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Lane and Mrs. McGlashan. Before parade on Thursday Mrs. Lane had a table of bridge for Mesdames Robinson, Gilmor, Blood and Halla, Mrs. MacMurray and Mrs. McGlashan joining them for tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brown were dinner guests of Lieutenant Denfeld, U.S.N., Wednesday on board the U.S.S. Ammen, which is anchored off Whitestone Landing. Miss Alma Louise Hodges has matriculated as a special student in the Science Department of Columbia University and commenced her work this week. Mrs. Hodges was suddenly called to Chicago on Saturday by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Addis. Lieut. and Mrs. Payne had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Draves. Lieutenants Englehart and Spencer, of West Point, visited friends here on Saturday.

Mrs. McDonald and the Misses Berry have as their guests the Misses Melcher, of Albany, N.Y., and Miss Helen Hoffer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hoffer, of Washington. The Misses Berry entertained with a supper party Saturday evening for their house guests and for Miss Hodges and Miss O'Connor. Miss Hazel Clarke, of Columbia University, was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Brownlee.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 2, 1916.

The 1st Infantry, Vermont N.G., arrived in the post early Wednesday morning from Eagle Pass, Texas, where it has been on border duty since leaving here last June. Col. Ira L. Reeves, captain, U.S.A., retired, is in command of the regiment, and Captain Barber, Vermont N.G., is the adjutant. Orders were received Thursday to proceed with the mustering out of the regiment. The detachment of recruits, Infantry, Vt. N.G., which had expected to go to the border, is to be mustered out also. The recruits have been assigned to organizations and will be mustered out with the regiment. Capt. Ursula M. Diller, U.S. Inf., is the mustering officer, and Major William A. Powell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has charge of the physical examinations and identification work. Troop B barracks is being used as offices and examining rooms for this work.

Major and Mrs. Edward L. King and their daughter, Miss Nancy King, left last week for Washington. Major King has a short leave, at the expiration of which he goes to the War College for duty.

The band, 1st Infantry, Vt. N.G., arrived here last week. This organization was not mustered into the Federal service with the 1st Regiment, Vt. N.G., last June and did not go to Texas. It is here now on state pay for duty during the mustering out of the regiment.

Major Wallace De Witt was in the post this week from Plattsburg. Capt. Charles G. Harvey has arrived, on leave from Fort Myer, where he has been on temporary duty. Master Renwick Smedberg, son of Major and Mrs. William R. Smedberg, jr., was host Thursday evening at a very delightful party for all the young people of the garrison.

Companies C and M, 1st Inf., Vt. N.G., were the guests of the Burlington business men at a banquet at the Van Ness Hotel on Thursday. Prior to the banquet the military guests paraded from the corner of North street and North Winooski

avenue, where they had been taken by special cars from Fort Ethan Allen to the Van Ness Hotel. Enthusiastic crowds greeted them all along the line of march, welcoming them home from the Mexican border. The parade was headed by the regimental band, after which came a party of officers, including Col. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., Col. Ira L. Reeves and other officers of the 1st Infantry, Vt. N.G., and Capt. A. B. Cox, U.S.A., and Capt. Stuart L. Howard, U.S.A. Following these came Company M, commanded by Capt. W. N. Hudson, of Burlington, and the University of Vermont students, former members of Company C, and attached sanitary corps of 1st Infantry, Vt. N.G., under command of Lieut. R. P. Burrage, U. of Vt. '17. The guests at the speakers' table at the banquet included Colonels Dickman and Reeves, Adjutant General Tillotson, Dr. Benton, president of the University of Vermont; Gen. T. S. Peck, Capt. A. B. Cox, Captains Howard, Hudson and Cootey.

Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 2d Cav., has arrived from West Point. The officers and ladies of the post gave a reception and dance on Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Farrand Sayre. The hop room was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves. Governor Gates visited the post on Friday afternoon. He had intended reviewing the 1st Infantry, Vt. N.G., but rain interfered. He made an inspection of the companies and expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of the men and their equipment. Col. Joseph T. Dickman left Saturday for Washington, D.C., where he will be a member of the machine-gun board. The post has been full of visitors, families and friends of the Vermont infantrymen this week.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 2, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes have returned from a pleasant stay at Hurricane Lodge, N.Y., and are packing preparatory to moving to Washington, D.C. Mrs. E. P. Tignor entertained at dinner Sept. 21 for Mrs. Whaley, Dr. and Mrs. Beach and Captain Sunderland. Miss Kathleen Moses, of Washington, and Miss Mildred Nabes, of Gaylesburg, Ill., spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, who gave a dinner Saturday in their honor and for Lieut. and Mrs. Holland, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Menely and Lieut. V. D. Herbster, U.S.N. Lieuts. F. C. Starr and C. C. Gill, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner on the Oklahoma Sunday for Miss Moses, Miss Nabes, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton. Mrs. Oliver is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Willett. Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. Chase returned to Washington this week after spending the summer at Old Point.

An outdoor school for the little children of the post will be opened Monday under the direction of Mrs. Wise. Mrs. Fenton entertained at cards Thursday morning. Prizes were won by Mrs. Willett and Miss Moss; other guests were Mesdames Beach, Seydel, Harrison, Cannon, O'Rear, Buttgenbach and Gildart. Miss Moss, of Annapolis, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Gildart. Lieut. and Mrs. Hall gave a "movie" party and club supper Thursday for Mrs. Hall, Miss Moss, Lieut. and Mrs. Gildart and Lieut. D. S. Lenzner.

Mrs. Caswell left Thursday for her home in California after spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. Seydel. Mrs. Stockton's mother and father are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton. Lieut. and Mrs. Hall entertained at dinner Friday

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for Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines and Lieutenant Lenzner, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Gormham at the Chamberlin Saturday. Mrs. Fenton's father and brother, Mr. Hawley and Mr. E. Hawley, of Bridgeport, Conn., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Fenton.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Holland and for Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Lieut. and Mrs. Warner. Mrs. Middleton returned to New York Saturday after spending two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Booth.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1916.

The first reception of the season was given on the afternoon and evening of Sept. 27. The occasion was the golden wedding anniversary of Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, which was celebrated in the handsome, old Stone Castle. The entire house was transformed into a garden of roses, sent by devoted friends. Gen. and Mrs. Auman received in the large reception room. An American flag, artistically draped, surrounded by palms, formed a fitting background for these two, who had lived for each other's happiness for fifty years. At their side was a large golden basket filled with yellow roses—fifty of them. Mrs. Auman, despite the tell-tale years, looked very youthful and lovely in a white satin gown, with touches of tulle, silver and lace; the General was in civilian clothes and greeted hundreds of guests in his own delightful way. The day was perfect and scarcely a regret was received.

The entire effect in the tea room was golden yellow; the flowers, the shaded, handsome candelabra and confections toned in most beautifully. Mrs. Auman's daughters, Mrs. Edward Winans and Mrs. Katherine Ogden, were so glad to be in Buffalo at this time and assist their mother. Mrs. Winans wore a lovely costume of pale green satin, with veiling of green tulle. Mrs. Ogden's dress was a blue, embroidered crepe, with a corsage bouquet of yellow rose buds. Elizabeth Winans, who is still a school girl, was gown in an Empire frock of blue satin. The ladies assisting were Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Winans, Elizabeth Winans, Mrs. Frank Nagel, of Boston, and Mrs. William Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, sisters of Mrs. Auman; Miss Love, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Lucien Howe, Mrs. D. D. Mitchell, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. John Adsit, Mrs. Eben McNair and Mrs. Charles Truett.

General Auman's life is filled with events worthy of note. He was a captain in the Civil War, and breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault at Fort Mahone, where he was severely wounded in the face. Again he was badly wounded in an affair with the Indians at Camp Cook, Mont., in 1868, when he, a lieutenant in the U.S. Army, with only one man rescued a post herd of horses from a band of Crow Indians. At the battle of San Juan, owing to the death of Colonel Wikoff and wounding of Lieutenant Colonel North, Major Auman at the head of the 13th Infantry charged up the San Juan hill, and a part of his command were absolutely the first to reach the top of that now historical hill. Later he served a year or two in the Philippines. For fifty years, from the far North to the tropics, from ocean to ocean, camping among the Indians, crossing the seas, Mrs. Auman has been constantly at his side, as she was on Wednesday afternoon, his devoted wife.

Mrs. Kirtland and baby daughter have joined Captain Kirtland in Douglas, Ariz., after being at Fort Porter for the summer. Mrs. Van Horn, wife of Capt. J. H. Van Horn, 22d Inf., has taken quarters at Fort Porter. Young Master Van Horn made the children of the post happy by giving a birthday anniversary party. Mrs. Hadsel had as her guests for

the Vassar bridge party Mrs. Bastion, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Bluebel; the entertainment was given in the city. Betty and Robert Fleming, children of Major and Mrs. Robert Fleming, have joined the parents in Washington after a visit to Buffalo. Gen. Henry C. Hodges is in the city and was a guest at the wedding anniversary; also Major and Mrs. Frank Andrus. Mrs. Mitchell entertained at cards after the reception Wednesday evening. Mrs. Monroe McFarland and little girls are in the city to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Mann, to Mr. Becker, next week. Andrew Sheppard, a handsome, fine young naval cadet, has just left for Annapolis after a visit to his parents here, A. Engr. and Mrs. George H. Sheppard, U.S.N.

NEWPORT NAVAL NOTES.

Naval Station, Newport, R.I., Sept. 21, 1916.

Lieut. William Anrum, executive officer of the Naval Training Station, who recently underwent an operation at the Naval Hospital, has been granted three months' sick leave and leaves about Oct. 1 for Camden, S.O. Lieut. F. H. Sadler is now executive officer. Capt. W. V. Pratt, well known here from his connection with the War College and the torpedo flotilla, has been detached from the Canal Zone and ordered to the War College, Washington. Captain Pratt was at the War College at Newport 1911 to 1912, and this assignment is regarded by his fellow-officers as a special honor.

Athletic circles at the Training Station are much elated in the aspirant for the Navy middle-weight boxing championship, namely, Eddie Tremley, attached to the bluejacket guard. Young Tremley is a Portland boy, a young giant in physique. He is twenty years of age and enlisted last June. Lieutenant Harris, attached to the recruiting station in Portland, calls him the finest specimen of manhood he has examined in the last 2,000. Tremley has a long record of victories, including such boxers as "Wild Bill" Fleming, and Ernest McIntyre, a heavy-weight fighter. He is working out almost daily at the station here, and before going on one of the big ships expects to take on several bouts in this vicinity.

PHILADELPHIA NAVAL NOTES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Cresap, who have been occupying the home of Lieut. A. B. Court, 2530 South Lambert street, have gone on a two weeks' motor trip. Admiral and Mrs. A. B. Willits, at 2130 Shunk street, have as their guests Major and Mrs. Norman Burton and Masters Paul and Thomas Burton, who recently returned from the Philippines. They will remain until about the middle of October, when they will occupy a house at 2529 South Lambert street for the month of October. Mrs. Nettie Sandford, of Chicago, Ill., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. David F. Ducey, at their home, 2332 South Twenty-first street. Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard and little Ralph Shepard have returned to 2525 South Twenty-first street after sojourning at Captain Shepard's home in Newburyport, Mass.

Lieut. and Mrs. Weyman P. Beeher are occupying a house at 2529 South Lambert street for the month of October. Mrs. Nettie Sandford, of Chicago, Ill., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. David F. Ducey, at their home, 2332 South Twenty-first street. Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard and little Ralph Shepard have returned to 2525 South Twenty-first street after sojourning at Captain Shepard's home in Newburyport, Mass.

Capt. J. L. Latimer and officers of the U.S.S. Rhode Island entertained at a dance on that ship Wednesday evening. Mrs. E. H. Tricot, who has been spending the summer at the Cape May Hotel, Cape May, N.J., has returned to the city and has taken apartments at the Belgravia. Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Kenyon are also spending the winter at the Belgravia. Mrs. Herbert Allen and little Jack Allen, who have been spending the summer at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R.I., are expected on Monday as guests of Mrs. Alice G. Pinder, 2429 South Twenty-first street. Const. and Mrs. A. B. Court and little John Court returned to their home on Friday after spending four months at Cape May, N.J.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 28, 1916.

Mrs. Rawson Warren, who arrived recently from Honolulu, was the complimented guest at a bridge tea given by Mrs. William D. Chitty. Others asked were Mesdames Chalmers G. Hall, Edward C. Carey, John P. Wisser, Guy Carleton, Alexander M. Milton, Harry Greer, James H. Frier, Paul B. Malone, Irving J. Philippon, Guy Glassford, John B. McDonald, Ralph Harrison, Frank W. Weed, George E. Stockle, L. J. Owens, Sherrard Coleman, Misses Nell Carleton and Gertrude Malone. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas were at home Tuesday afternoon to a group of friends at the Moorlands, their attractive home on Monterey peninsula. There were six tables of bridge arranged for the guests. Lieut. Hollis Le Roy Muller returned Tuesday from Salt Lake City, where he has been with the training camp. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William W. Forsyth and Miss Dorothy Forsyth are guests at the Cecil Hotel. Major Charles Tayman, who arrived from Honolulu on the last transport, is also at the Cecil. Mrs. Bowman is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Cecil. Major and Mrs. G. L. Scott had as their week-end guests at Angel Island Misses Louise and Dorothy Jenkins, of Winnetka, Nev. Mrs. George E. Stockle entertained at a dance at the Officers' Club Friday for Misses Mary, Polly and Ruth Stockle. In the receiving line were the hostesses, Mesdames Alice Saunders, Armand Lasseigne and Major James Reed Watson.

Last week-end several of the officers at Fort McDowell entertained at house parties. Saturday morning was given over to a boat ride down the bay. In the afternoon there was a tennis tournament, and in the evening an elaborate ball was held in the drill hall. Preceding the dance, Col. George K. McGunnegle, who was host at a house party, gave a large dinner. Sunday morning several of the guests went on a picnic to Mount Ida. A luncheon was given by the officers and wives of the post for the visitors on Sunday in the drill hall. Those who entertained at house parties were Colonel McGunnegle, Major and Mrs. W. S. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Bryant, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Burt, Capt. and Mrs. Irving J. Philippon, Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Kremers, Lieut. and Mrs. Denham B. Crafton and Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell. Mrs. Earl Ship, who will leave the last of the month to join Lieutenant Ship at Annapolis, was the guest last week of her cousin, Mrs. John Gaillois, who gave a luncheon in her honor. Mrs. Ralph G. de Voe entertained at luncheon Wednesday at Fort McDowell for Mesdames Philippon, Burt, E. C. Holt, Douglas Potts, Thomas S. Moorman, Arthur H. Bryant and Franklin F. Wing.

The Army and Navy Club in Berkeley is now affiliated with the American Red Cross Society and this season the members will devote their meetings to sewing and helping in the work of the latter organization. The club members are women of the Service set residing in Berkeley, and the president is Mrs. William Geary. The club met last time at the Hotel Shattuck with Mrs. E. B. Holton as hostess. Bachelor buttons combined with maiden hair ferns formed the decorations for the luncheon given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Frank Weed at her quarters at the Letterman General Hospital. Among those present were Mesdames Eben Swift, Clarence H. Connor, Wayne H. Crum, T. J. Nichol, G. E. Humphrey, Charles Weber, Clay Stayer and Miss Katherine Swift. Mrs. Frederick Perkins was hostess at a bridge tea in honor of Misses May and Eva Webb, of New York. Among guests were Mesdames J. Franklins Bell, George Marshall, Jr., John Gardner, John Parker, Thomas Slaven, Elizabeth Pratt, Oliver Hazard and Henry Raymond.

Three companies of Coast Artillery, which have been at Calexico, have returned to their posts here. They are the 2d, from Fort Riley, and the 8th and 10th, from Fort Scott. Major S. F. Bottoms was the commanding officer of the battalion.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Pullam were guests of honor at a luncheon Sunday, at which Mr. and Mrs. George Pope were the hosts. The guests were Messrs. and Mesdames

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Francis Carolan, Laurence Scott, Miss Emily Pope, Messrs. Thornwall Mullaly and Douglas Alexander. Major and Mrs. Sidney Cloman and their niece, Miss Natalie Campbell, arrived Saturday and are at the St. Francis Hotel. Major Cloman will leave Oct. 13 for his new station in Texas. Mrs. Cloman and Miss Campbell will remain here until he is settled. Mrs. John Gardner was hostess at a beautifully appointed luncheon at the Town and Country Club. Mesdames J. Franklin Bell, A. B. Arnold and Derosé Cabell were the guests of honor. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave an informal dancing party Saturday night for about thirty guests, most of whom are students at the university. The dance was in honor of Mrs. Bell's niece, Miss Grace Buford, who is visiting her at Fort Mason. Accompanied by Mrs. Carpenter Nave, Mrs. Wallace Berthoff will leave Monday for New York, where she will join Lieutenant Commander Berthoff. Mrs. Berthoff and her young son have been passing the summer in Coronado.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 1, 1916.

Mrs. Hilden Olin, wife of Captain Olin, Inf., has arrived from Texas and has taken quarters No. 2, D Row, Cavalry garrison. Mrs. Ivens Jones and children, family of Captain Jones, Art. Corps, who are the guests of Mrs. Jones's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Nye, leave Wednesday for West Point, N.Y., to join Captain Jones.

The officers of the 1st Battalion, Minnesota Field Art., gave an informal dancing party Wednesday evening in the post exchange. A large number of the younger set of the Twin Cities motored out to the dance. The 1st Battalion will leave Camp Bobleter to-day for the Mexican border on two special trains. Lieut. Col. W. J. Murphy is in command.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 27, 1916.

The largest card party of the week was that given by Mrs. F. M. Bennett last Thursday, with eight tables of bridge. Prizes were won by Mesdames U. R. Webb, J. M. Ellicott, B. F. Griffin, H. A. Jones, R. G. Coman, R. E. Pope, J. W. McClaskey and E. G. Morsell. All the bridge players of the station and the Navy contingent in Vallejo were present and additional guests for tea included Mesdames F. L. Bradman, Gleason, Williams Brown, Benjamin Puryear and E. M. Drum. Aboard the Milwaukee on Thursday night Lieut. George E. Weyler gave a dinner-dance for twenty-four, a most enjoyable affair. Surg. W. G. Steadman, who reported only last week for duty at the hospital, has been sent back to the Saturn again. Mrs. Steadman arrived from the East just prior to his departure and is now in Berkeley. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis entertained informally at dinner last week for Comdr. and Mrs. M. C. Gorgas and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham.

Mrs. A. C. McMeans has returned to Santa Rosa after a week here as guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Coman, who gave a bridge party for her, at which prizes were won by Mesdames F. M. Bennett, E. E. Curtis and Ethel Stevenson. Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., at Coronado, her first visit to the coast in two years, although she has a beautiful home at Santa Barbara. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed left with a party of San Francisco friends Sunday for a motor trip to Lake Tahoe.

Mrs. W. B. Fogarty, a recent bride, wife of Constructor Fogarty, has been selected sponsor of the L-7, to be launched at the Long Beach yards of the California Shipbuilding Company to-morrow. Constructor Fogarty is on inspection duty there. Mrs. Curtis B. Munger, who is residing at the Charlemagne during Surgeon Munger's term of sea duty, spent the week-end here with Mrs. U. R. Webb, who entertained at bridge for her. Mrs. F. M. Bennett and Mrs. James Reed won the prizes and others present were Mrs. F. H. Fretz, Misses Woodward and Pegram. Madam Ackerson has returned to Los Angeles after a visit to her son and daughter, Naval Constr. and Mrs. James L. Ackerson. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karman have returned from a short visit to Pebble Beach, where they are building their new home.

Mrs. J. J. Cheatham and her two young daughters arrived yesterday to join Pay Inspector Cheatham. They have been visiting Madam Arms at New London, Conn. Surg. J. L. Neilson reported yesterday, relieving P. A. Paymr. R. I. Longbaugh, who goes to the Cheyenne. Mrs. Neilson and three little daughters accompanied him and they are all visiting Mrs. Neilson's mother, Mrs. Mary McDougal. Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Trevor arrived Monday from Bremerton. The former relieves Lieut. J. W. W. Cummings, who, with Mrs.

Cummings, leaves Friday for the East. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Longabaugh leave Friday for Bremerton. P.A. Surg. O. E. J. Eyttinge, operated on in a San Francisco hospital, is slowly improving. Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Fullam are guests of the Frances Carolans, at Burlingame. Mrs. P. H. Chamberlin and Mrs. E. G. Morsell gave a large card party last week at the former's home. Major and Mrs. F. L. Bradman gave a buffet supper and dance complimentary to the former's aunt, Mrs. Brown, widow of Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, who has spent the summer with them and has now left for Washington.

The Milwaukee sailed Saturday for San Diego, but will return here Nov. 1 for conversion into a submarine tender. The Annapolis arrived to-day for repairs. The Cleveland must stay here until Nov. 21, additional work having been found necessary. The Nanshan came up to the yard Thursday to have work done in time to sail for San Diego, en route to Mexico, on Saturday. The Saturn left last week for Mexico. Twenty-eight carloads of material for the California are now en route here. There has been received to date 700,000 pounds of rivets for the ship, which will require 1,600,000 pounds in all.

COLUMBUS, N.M.

Columbus, N.M., Sept. 28, 1916.

Mrs. Abbott and daughter have arrived to join Colonel Abbott, of the 1st New Mexico Infantry. The officers and ladies of the base of communication gave a dance Monday night in the new quartermaster storehouse at the Massachusetts camp, in honor of the officers and ladies of the border patrol. In the receiving line were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Col. and Mrs. Sickel, Colonel Hayes and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Colonel Frick and Mrs. Bundel. The hall was attractively decorated with flags. The 5th Cavalry band furnished the music and a delicious supper was served.

Capt. and Mrs. Jordan and Capt. and Mrs. Bundel motored to Deming on Sunday and visited the camp there. Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Bundel returned on Wednesday from a short visit in El Paso. Capt. and Mrs. Jordan accompanied Captain Tobin on his pay trip to Hachita and Las Cienegas, where Captain Jordan inspected the field bakery. Mrs. Robert O. Loving entertained with a delightful bridge-tea on Thursday. Those who enjoyed her hospitality were Mesdames Sickel, Farnsworth, Ekwurzel, Bundel, Hopwood, Dabney, Jordan, Vincent, Pearson, Von Schroder and McMullen. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bundel, Hopwood and Dabney.

The weekly entertainment given by the 2d Massachusetts Infantry is greatly enjoyed by the troops stationed at Columbus. After the minstrels last week Colonel Hayes entertained a number of the ladies and officers at his tent, where refreshments were served. Captain O'Connor, C.E., has been instrumental in organizing a club which will build golf links, a tennis court and a club house for the use of the officers and ladies of the camp.

Col. E. F. Glenn spent a few hours in Columbus on Wednesday, en route from Douglas to his new command at Deming. Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Gen. Staff, who has come out of Mexico, was in Columbus on his way to El Paso. Lieut. L. M. Logan, 6th Inf., spent several days here before going to the Fort Bliss Hospital, where he will be joined by Mrs. Logan. Capt. Ralph McCoy, 24th Inf., was a dinner guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Farnsworth while here on his way to join his regiment in Mexico. A number of the wives of officers who have recently arrived to join their husbands are comfortably domiciled in tents which they have had screened and framed.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 30, 1916.

With the exception of a few men from each division who were left at Camp Stewart as guards, the entire Pennsylvania Militia left the camp early Monday morning for a four days' hike up the Mesilla valley, to the west of El Paso. The route lay through El Paso, the troops marching down through the suburbs of the city past the post and the camps of the Ohio troops. With the Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers, Hospital Division, Artillery and wagon trains, the command was several hours passing through the city streets. The first day's march covered a distance of eighteen miles, and the Infantry division, under Gen. William G. Price, was the only one that had not a man drop out from tired or sore feet. The division returned to camp late Thursday evening, coming back by another route through the Organ Mountain pass, which was quite a severe test of the physical condition of the men, but one which nearly all of them stood well. Several hundred dropped out along the march from sore feet and were returned to camp, but after a few days' rest and treatment will be all right. Major Gen. Charles M. Clement, division commander, and Col. George V. H. Moseley, chief of staff, a Regular Army officer, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the spirit of the men on the march. The former is quoted as saying: "Words cannot express my admiration for the Pennsylvania Division. If they ever have the opportunity to see service in a foreign land the Pennsylvanians will give a good account of themselves."

Camp sites have been prepared for the troops from North Carolina which are expected to arrive in El Paso on Saturday or Sunday, and will go into camp near Camp Stewart on the mesa north of this post.

The 10th Provisional Army Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A., will start next Monday on a two hundred-mile hike to the old Fort Selden reservation. The division is composed of Massachusetts, Ohio and Kentucky National Guard troops and one regiment of Regulars. When on the march the command will cover fifteen miles a day. The troops will be absent from camp fifteen days. At first it was given out that the hike would be to the Elephant Butte dam, and when it was found that this was a mistake many men expressed regret, as it would have been a great lesson to many of them could they have visited the dam, which is the second largest in the world. Fort Selden is an old Army post, abandoned many years ago, but with many of the old adobe houses still standing.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze has arrived in the El Paso district from the command of General Pershing in Mexico and will at once take up his new duties as chief of staff of the 10th Provisional Army Division, which is composed of Massachusetts, South Carolina and Kentucky troops, and commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton.

The large kite balloon attached to the Akron company, Ohio National Guard, and a present to the command from the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company of that city, was filled with gas the early part of the week and is only awaiting favorable weather conditions to make a trial ascent. A squadron of Ohio troops has been detailed for duty with the 17th U.S. Cavalry, under command of Col. W. A. Hylbrook, and held their first drill with the Regular units the first of the week on the plain to the southeast of the post. Two cases of measles in Battery B, Ohio Artillery, caused the isolation of part of the battery.

Gen. George Bell, jr., and staff officers have been invited to witness the ball game to be played Saturday between the teams of the 7th and 20th Infantry and the athletic meet at Rio Grande Park. The proceeds are to be given to the Hero Monument Fund. Battery A, 5th Field Art., was in charge of the open-air religious services at Fort Bliss last Sunday night. Miss Anna Axton and Miss Zula Robinson sang several selections to the accompaniment of the 20th Infantry band. Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., delivered the sermon. A large crowd was present from the different camps and from the city. At the religious services held at Cleveland Square in the city on Sunday night the combined bands of the 2d Pennsylvania Infantry Brigade played for the singing. This was the first of a series of vesper services to be held at the park. Sergt. Leonard Spach, Troop D, 1st Ohio Cav., has recently invented a locker for the tents of soldiers while in camp, which is a very ingenious and handy contrivance. The "Y" hut at Camp Pershing, which was dedicated on Friday evening, is the largest one on the border. Guests of honor at the opening included Gen. George Bell, jr., Mayor Tom Lea, of the city, and H. B. Durkee, general secretary of the local Y.M.C.A. The



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An incident of the Mexican Campaign, as told by a driver on an F-W-D Truck

A young man, one of the crew of an F-W-D Truck doing duty in Mexico, in a recent letter home, enclosed some photo films, among which is one showing an F-W-D Truck engaged in a Giant's task—pulling a traction engine out of a mud hole.

If one could imagine a more strenuous job than this, and one that calls for more real ability to "pull," we don't know where it could be found.

A big, unwieldy traction engine, weighing several tons, helpless in a mud hole, is a big problem to solve and master.

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opening hymn was played by the band of the 4th Ohio, and the prayer and Scriptural address was by Chaplain Ira A. Priest, 8th Ohio. Gens. William V. McMakin and John C. Speaks, commanding 1st and 2d Ohio Brigades, made short addresses.

The first meeting of the Army Athletic League was held on the plain to the west of the Pennsylvania camp last Saturday afternoon and was witnessed by thousands of persons from the surrounding district and from the city. The meet is participated in by all the commands in the El Paso district.

Lieut. James B. Hill, 13th Cav., relieved at A. and M. College of Texas to join his regiment in Mexico, arrived in El Paso last week, accompanied by Mrs. Hill and child. Mrs. Hill has taken an apartment at The Georgetown in the city. The third cross-country ride, enjoyed by many Army men and a few Army women, was held on Sunday morning, led by Col. George T. Langhorne, 8th Cav. The twenty-five Army chaplains, the secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. buildings and the local Ministerial Association met in joint session on Monday at the First Presbyterian church. Luncheon was served by the women of the church.

Tuesday afternoon the entire Massachusetts Brigade was reviewed by Gen. George Bell, jr. The 8th Ohio, with the exception of the supply companies and headquarters, will relieve the troops of the 31st Michigan on border patrol duty along the Rio Grande. Col. Edward Vollrath, commanding the 8th, is still at the base hospital with a broken arm, so will not be able to go with his regiment.

Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis, 16th Inf., has returned from the Presidio of San Francisco after spending a short leave of absence with his wife. Col. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., retired, who makes his home near the garrison, left for Midland, Texas, to visit his cousin. The many friends of Gen. John J. Pershing in El Paso are greatly pleased with his promotion and an ovation is planned upon his return to El Paso. Comdr. and Mrs. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., who have been guests of the

former's parents, Judge and Mrs. W. M. Fewel, in El Paso, have gone to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

All the Jewish troops in the El Paso district were given a leave on Thursday to enable them to observe the Jewish New Year's services.

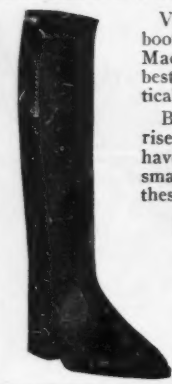
As the result of the killing of Sergt. W. Bierre by a ranger in the Coney Island saloon in El Paso last week a provost guard has been placed outside by the provost marshal, Capt. Charles Ely, to prohibit any one wearing the U.S. uniform entering the place. Sergeant Bierre was shot while performing his duty, and the death of the splendid soldier aroused great indignation throughout military circles. His remains were given an impressive military burial in the post cemetery. Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard, 23d Inf., conducted the services, and the body was escorted by troops from the 7th and 23d Infantry.

A ghost dance was recently given complimentary to Gen. John J. Pershing by the Apache Indians attached to the American expedition as scouts. It was a weird and picturesque affair. The Camp Cotton hospital was completed last week. Major J. A. Jones, senior Massachusetts medical officer, is in command. Major Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, has arrived from Fort Sam Houston to observe the automobile ambulances in use here and at Columbus, N.M. Lieut. James L. Collins, aid to General Pershing, is in El Paso spending a brief leave with his wife at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart.

The 1st and 2d Carolina Regiments staged a sham battle the middle of the week on the mesa near the post. Col. E. M. Blythe commanded the 1st and Col. Holmes B. Spring the 2d. Rev. John C. McSweeney, of Timmonsville, S.C., was recently appointed chaplain of the 2d South Carolina.

At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a fund of \$3,500 was appropriated to establish a reading and rest room for the Regular soldiers, similar to that of the Y.M.C.A. for the use of the Militia. The National Red Cross is maintaining

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a rest and reading room in the city, where both Regulars and Militiamen make themselves at home. The Equal Franchise League of El Paso had charge of the excellent program given Thursday at the base hospital for the entertainment of the convalescent soldiers. In an earnest address made by Chaplain W. W. Brander, 8th Cav., on Monday before the Ministers' Alliance in the city, he urged that the Regular soldier be made to feel that he was welcome in the churches and in the homes of the people. If this were done, the chaplain said, they would find splendid types of manhood among them; but, as a rule, the soldier does not feel welcome in the church and is invited into but few homes, and this he feels keenly.

Major and Mrs. George Vidmer were hosts of an enjoyable luncheon at the officers' mess, 17th Cavalry, at the post, complimentary to Col. W. A. Holbrook. Col. George T. Langhorne had as guests at the Officers' Club at luncheon on Sunday Col. W. A. Holbrook, Col. and Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook, Major and Mrs. George Vidmer, Mrs. J. H. Barnard and Miss Genevieve Holbrook. Lieut. Austin Pardee left El Paso the first of the week for Springfield, Mass., where he will be married upon his arrival to Miss Frieda Powers. After a brief wedding trip they will return to El Paso. Lieut. Michael E. Davis, 6th Inf., entertained with an informal dinner at the Harvey House in the city. Lieut. Oliver S. Wood was host of a pleasant dinner at the Paso del Norte on Friday, complimentary to Miss Alice Myles, of El Paso. Mrs. Allaire, wife of Col. W. H. Allaire, chaperoned the young people. All attended the hop at the post club. Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart entertained with a dinner at the Toltice dinner-dance on Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. George Bell.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 28, 1916.

The barracks at the Cuartel de España are being enlarged by the addition of a second story to each of the present barracks and by construction of a double barrack in the center of the little parade. The Cuartel proper will house the eight companies. This will probably be completed in about eight months, when the 1st Battalion will be brought up from Los Baños. Company M, now at Baguio, is also to be brought into Manila, so that the whole regiment will be stationed in the city. Company H has moved into barracks at Fort Santiago pending enlargement of its barracks at the Cuartel.

Captain Schoeffel has been given authority to occupy temporarily the set of quarters assigned to the lieutenant colonel of the regiment. Captain Schoeffel will later move into the house now occupied by Captain Ganster on Calle Gral Luna. Colonel Barth entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Desobry and Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks on Wednesday. Captain Wilson and family came up from Los Baños for a few days.

Captain Eaton has moved into government quarters at 100 P. Burgos, the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Burt. Capt. and Mrs. Seigle gave a dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison, Col. and Mesdames Gordon, Shanks and Hutcheson, Mrs. Buckner and Colonel Sargent. Lieutenant Clark entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Eaton, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols and Lieutenant Dean.

Capt. and Mrs. Seigle had as dinner guests the latter part of the week Major and Mrs. Marshall, Captain Fries and Miss Kern. Lieut. W. A. Blain was relieved from duty with the Signal Corps and attached for temporary duty to the 27th Infantry. Lieutenant Blain was attached to Company H.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Sept. 16, 1916.

Mrs. Wilford Twyman entertained on Saturday with a large card party, having five tables of bridge, two of five hundred and one of rum. Her guests included all the ladies of the garrison and Mesdames Roscoe Batson, Herbert Wadsworth and Traber Norman, from Camp Otis; also Mesdames Paine, Edward B. Chrisman and Ira Fravel, from Camp Gaillard. Prizes were won by Mesdames Chrisman, J. K. Miller, Allen Rutherford, George L. Brown, S. H. Hopson, A. Huguet and Bugbee, and Miss Helen Muir. Mrs. Will D. Wills on Saturday was a luncheon guest of Mrs. Jorge Boyd, of Panama. On Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Wills were dinner hosts at the Tivoli for Capt. and Mrs. James A. Moss, Colonel Hagadorn, Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier and Miss Muir. Little Louise Twyman spent Friday and Saturday at Quarry Heights with Little Huette Wiley.

A delightful rendition of the old but ever entertaining operetta, "The Mikado," was given here at the post exchange hall on Monday night by a cast composed of local talent, and without a doubt it was the best amateur performance ever seen on the Zone. It had previously been given at the National Theater in the city of Panama and at the Broadway Theater in Colon, the proceeds of the three nights' entertainment to be divided between the fund for the establishment of an enlisted men's club in the city of Panama and the St. Joseph's Orphanage in Colon. Fully fifteen hundred people witnessed and thoroughly enjoyed this splendid little comic opera here, and by repeated encores proved their deep appreciation and genuine enjoyment, and a snug sum was realized. It could not have been the great success that it was had it not been for the very clever acting and excellent singing of the little Army woman, Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Fred E. Smith, as Yum-Yum, and the two Navy women, Mrs. Mayfield, as Peep-Bo, and Mrs. Boynton, as Katisha. Mrs. Smith, Miss Wilcox and Miss Smith came out early and spent the afternoon with Mrs. Will D. Wills, and they, with the rest of the cast, were entertained at dinner at the bachelors' mess. After the "show" a number of those taking part were guests of Major Field for a jolly hour at the Officers' Club.

Mrs. Traber Norman was luncheon, dinner and overnight guest of Mrs. Wilford Twyman on Monday, and attended the Mikado that evening. On Monday morning Mrs. Norman was a guest of Mrs. J. K. Miller at bridge. Mrs. Walton Goodwin and Little Walton spent Monday and Monday night with Mrs. R. E. Boyers, of Quarry Heights. On Tuesday Mrs. J. C. Brady entertained with three tables of bridge and a progressive luncheon. At another beautiful bridge-luncheon Mrs. Allen

Rutherford was hostess on Wednesday, when, besides the five tables of bridge, there was one table of rum. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames J. K. Miller, P. H. Forbes, C. S. Caffery and Walton Goodwin and Misses Mildred Egerly and Helen Muir. In celebration of the fifth anniversary of her small son, "Joe-Boy," Mrs. Partello had the tiny kiddies in for a lovely children's party on Wednesday, when the little guests were Bennett Muir, Bobbie O'Brien, Walton Goodwin, Romyne Moss, Tommie Lanphier, Huette Wiley, Faith Bugbee, Sister Partello and Colonel Caffery, with the following older girls who helped to entertain the little folks: Grace Arrowsmith and Katherine and Louise Twyman.

Mrs. Noble J. Wiley spent Wednesday night and Thursday with Mrs. J. K. Partello. At a beautiful dinner the color scheme of blue and gold, most effectively carried out, with bluebirds much in evidence, Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Hopson entertained on Thursday Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Muir, Capt. and Mrs. Adolphe H. Huguet, Capt. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman, and Lieut. and Mrs. Erick. Wilford Twyman, jr., had with him for dinner that night Billy Hopson, Charles Muir and Ben Wade. Another delightful card party was that given yesterday by Mrs. Walton Goodwin, when bridge, five hundred and rum were played, and prizes were awarded to Mesdames Miller, Brown, Rutherford, Milburn and Hopson and Miss Egerly.

Empire, Canal Zone, Sept. 23, 1916.

Attending the opera from here at the National Theater in Panama on Saturday night were Major and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Herman Glade and Mrs. H. Huntington. Mrs. S. H. Hopson was a guest on Saturday of Mrs. E. E. Boyers, of Quarry Heights. Major and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse were hosts at a lovely progressive supper party on Sunday for sixteen guests, who were seated at small tables on the porch. A stringed orchestra furnished delightful music. Guests were Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, Miss Bessie Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Partello, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Rutherford, Lieut. Col. B. Hagadorn, Capt. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman, Lieut. and Mrs. T. G. Lanphier, Miss Marion Blount and Lieut. L. A. Craig. Mrs. B. R. Wade had all the larger kiddies in on Sunday evening to a children's dinner party, the occasion being the eleventh birthday anniversary of her son, Ben. The guests were Julia and Virginia Hugue, Elizabeth Rutherford, Janet and Elizabeth Justice, Katherine, Louise and Wilford Twyman, Billy Hopson, Charles Muir, Billy Wills, Bobbie Fravel, Cornell Bugbee and Dick Moss. Capt. and Mrs. Hopson dined that evening with Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee. Mrs. Traber Norman, of Camp Otis, Mrs. J. K. Miller and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse were guests of Mrs. J. C. Brady on Monday for a game of bridge. Mrs. Wilford Twyman, with Mrs. Norman, spent Tuesday in Colon.

Mrs. Will D. Wills was a guest of Mrs. Talbot Smith, of Corozal, on Tuesday, and while there Mrs. C. B. Gatewood had one table of bridge for her. Mrs. S. M. Miller and Mrs. Douglas Settle, of Camp Otis, were luncheon guests of Mrs. J. K. Miller on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Auswell E. Deitch were passengers on the Panama Railroad boat, Panama, on Thursday, returning from a visit to Mrs. Deitch's home at Plattsburg, N.Y. After three months' temporary station at Quarry Heights, Capt. Noble Wiley's family returned Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Allen Rutherford and Miss Helen Muir were entertained at dinner by Lieut. Paul X. English, of Camp Otis, on Friday, and later were his guests to see "The Birth of a Nation." Mrs. Wilford Twyman and three children were also at Otis on Friday, dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Batson, and going with them to see "The Birth of a Nation." Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien also motored over for the pictures.

Capt. W. V. Pratt, U.S.N., naval aide to General Edwards, left for the States on the steamer Almirante last week. He is to be succeeded by Capt. E. H. Campbell, who has been in command of the U.S.S. Charleston, stationed in these waters since last April. The officers of the Charleston were hosts on Friday night at a large and most enjoyable smoker, when more than 1,000 attended. The big warehouse on Pier 17 was beautifully decorated with greens, flowers, flags and bunting and was crowded to its utmost. The program consisted of comic vaudeville by the sailors and some soldiers, clever impersonations, splendid music (instrumental and vocal) by both amateur and professional talent, hypnotic demonstrations, acrobatic "stunts" and several good reels of pictures. A delicious repast then followed. Among the distinguished guests were Gen. and Mrs. S. M. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Harding, Chaplain Clifford Miller, of the 5th, Major Oliver Edwards and a number of other Army officers, as well as those of the Navy. Mrs. Clagett and Lieut. and Mrs. Drennen, of Camp Otis, Dr. Hall, of the Ancon Hospital, and Colonel Hagadorn were guests of Major McGrew for dinner and the movies, "The Birth of a Nation," which was shown here Sunday night.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Aug. 17, 1916.

Fifty men from each of the eight companies of the 13th Infantry at Corregidor were selected to join the recently organized 31st Infantry, part of which is now stationed at Batangas. The transport Liscum made a special trip to Batangas last Sunday to convey the troops. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman and Lieut. and Mrs. Barrett also left on the Liscum and will be greatly missed.

Three tennis courts are now being constructed on the concrete roof of the new reservoir on Topside. The courts are to be tinted red with black lines, both to soften the glare and insure permanency of marking and the backstop of each court will be so curved as to keep the balls within the court.

A decided novelty at the Nipa Club, Infantry Level, are the Tuesday night card parties. The club furnishes a delicious light supper and the guests order their own liquid refreshments. To celebrate its opening on Tuesday last parties were given by Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Turtle and Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett. An attractive children's party was given Tuesday afternoon when little Frank Phipps celebrated his seventh birthday anniversary. Among his tiny guests were the Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Hearn, Bertha Paterson and Masters Le Roy and Bob Bartlett, Jack and Eddie Farnsworth, Jack and Billie Steele, Fritz Colvin and Erskin Clark.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Aug. 25, 1916.

Governor-General Harrison, Brig. Gen. Herman Hall, of the Philippine Constabulary, and Colonel Jones spent Wednesday at Corregidor as guests of Major George T. Patterson, C.A.C., who was host at a stag dinner that evening. Other guests were General Bailey, Captain Phipps, Capt. W. L. Patterson and Lieut. Allen Kimberly. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Donovan gave a dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark and Lieut. and Mrs. Porter. A delightful dinner was given at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Turtle on Friday, when their guests included Major Frank Fergusson, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Captain Duncan, Lieut. and Mesdames McCaughy, McCammon, Rowan Lemly and Brereton. After dinner Capt. and Mrs. Turtle and their guests joined the dance at the Nipa Club. Capt. and Mrs. William Patterson were hosts at a dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Katherine Arnold, Miss Florence Kimball and Lieutenants Garrison, Dunn and Cole. Capt. and Mrs. McDonald entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of Capt. and Mesdames Sherwood, Leocog, Alley and Lieut. and Mrs. Dailey.

Mrs. Robert E. Vose was hostess at a morning bridge party on Saturday. The prizes were won by Mesdames Alley, Wheatley, White, Cordiner and Miss Franklin. One of the prettiest parties of the week was Mrs. Cocheu's birthday anniversary dinner last Sunday. The sale of their home was converted into a tropical garden with palm leaves and long ropes of greens and a large cluster of brightly colored lanterns. The dinner was a jolly, progressive affair. Guests included Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Col. and Mrs. Lynch, Major and Mrs. Jenks, Major and Mrs. Steele,

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Mrs. Dutton, Major Fergusson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Turtle, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter and Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon.

Lieut. Carlin C. Stokely, 8th Inf., recently stationed at Fort McKinley, has been appointed aid to Gen. Charles J. Bailey, in place of Lieut. Allen Kimberly, who, due to his near promotion, has been made Coast Defense ordnance officer. Mrs. S. F. Dutton gave a most attractive bridge party at the Nipa Club on Thursday for Mesdames Bailey, Peek, Phipps, Paterson, Rutherford, Tanner, Steele, White, Alley, Scudder, Donovan, McGregor, B. H. L. Williams, McCammon, Cordiner, Lynch, Dailey, Brereton and the Misses Florence Kimball and Omira Bailey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roland W. Boughton, of Los Baños, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Fowler. Among those giving card parties at the Nipa Club on Tuesday were Major and Mrs. Jenks, Miss Dorothy Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Bailey and Lieutenants Morrissey and Garrison.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Sept. 1, 1916.

Master Jack Farnsworth celebrated his fifth birthday anniversary on Saturday amid the joyous greetings of twenty-eight little contemporaries. One of the most amusing incidents of the afternoon was the amateur play given by the tiny members of a theatrical club organized and run by Miss Aimée Kimball, aged seven, whose one ambition in life is to become a real actress. The play selected by her for the occasion was "Madame X." A "farewell" party was given on Saturday last by Mrs. Robert E. Vose in honor of little Sue and Carl Brandt, whose parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Brandt, 13th Inf., leave for the States on the next transport. Numerous games were played and delicious refreshments served, after which the youngsters were taken to the Topside Theater. The guests included Sue and Carl Brandt, Ainslee and Douglas Hearn, Bob and Le Roy Bartlett, Marguerite Gillespie, Sydney Williams, Margaret, Charles and Phoebe Weeks, Erskin Clark, Frank Phipps and Hardin Price. On Friday there were many attractive dinner parties given before the dance at the Topside Club. Lieut. and Mrs. MacGregor gave a large buffet supper to celebrate their first wedding anniversary. Their prettily furnished bungalow was decorated with flowers and greens and their guests numbered thirty-four. Miss Katherine Arnold was hostess at a pretty dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Price, Miss Helen Price, Miss Lydia Hardin and Lieutenants Sullivan, Cole and Morrissey. Capt. and Mrs. MacDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Madame Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly and Lieut. John E. Mort were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. William Peek on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Donovan were hosts at an attractive dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin and Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie.

Mrs. Nelly, wife of Lieut. H. M. Nelly, 15th Inf., stationed at Tientsin, China, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George P. N. Dailey, who gave a most delightful dinner on Saturday in her honor. "Progressive" hearts were played, Mrs. Jenks winning first prize and Mrs. Mygatt the consolation. Lieut. and Mrs. King and Lieutenant Mort, from Stotsenburg, were week-end visitors. Miss Gordon, daughter of Col. Walter H. Gordon, 27th Inf., is spending several days with Mrs. Rodney Smith and was guest of honor at a pretty dinner on Friday. Mrs. Warren Dean, of Camp Stotsenburg, and Mrs. Zimmerman spent Sunday at the "rock" as the guests of Major and Mrs. Jenks. Captain Hall and Lieutenant Loneragan also dined with Major and Mrs. Jenks on Sunday.

There were several exceedingly jolly supper parties given at the Nipa Club on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Earle were guests of honor at a pretty dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Austin. Col. and Mrs. Phillips' supper party included Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Madame Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Capt. E. G. Abbott, of Fort McKinley, and Major Frank Fergusson. Another supper was given by Captain Hall and Lieutenant Loneragan for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Leocog, Miss Curtis, Lieutenants Morrissey and Pendleton. Lieut. Charles A. French, C.A.C., who has been at Fort Santiago for several months, has returned to Corregidor, but was for the States on the next transport. On Saturday an enjoyable dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Junius Pierce in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. King, of Stotsenburg; Lieut. and Mrs. MacGregor, Mrs. S. F. Dutton, Major Fergusson and Captain Duncan. Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce also entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart and Lieut. and Mrs. Cordiner. After dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce took their guests to see "Undine" at the Topside Theater.

The Corregidor Musical Club met at the home of Major and Mrs. James M. Williams on Monday and the following program was most entertaining and highly successful: Piano duet, "Invitation to the Dance" (von Weber), Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Nelson; voice, "Noon and Night" (Hawley), "Tis All That I Can Say" (Hahn), and "Morning" (Spinks), Dr. Fairbanks; piano, "Autumn" (Chaminade), Mrs. Weeks; vocal duet, "A Perfect Day" (Jacobs-Bond), and "Gypsy Love Song" (Herbert), Mrs. Allen Kimberly and Major Jenks; piano, "New England Idylls" (MacDowell), "From Puritan Days," "With Sweet Lavender" and "From a Log Cabin," Dr. Ingold; two violins, "Concerto No. III," Mrs. Terrell and Mrs. Andrews.

Mrs. Alexander Stuart was hostess at an attractive bridge party at the Nipa Club Tuesday morning. Ten tables were played and dainty, hand-embroidered collar and cuff sets were won by Mesdames Jenks, Paterson, Bartlett, Gillespie, Smith, Dailey, White, Pierce and the Misses Franklin and Kimball. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett entertained at a bridge dinner for twenty-eight guests, to celebrate Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett's eleventh wedding anniversary. Major Edwin Landon, of Manila, spent Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday as the guest of Major Fergusson. A "stag" dinner was given on Tuesday in honor of Major George T. Patterson, who is leaving very shortly for the States. Major Fergusson and Captain Duncan were hosts, and other guests included General Bailey, Colonel Phillips, Colonel Hearn and Major Landon. Mrs. Garrison has returned after a most delightful visit in Zamboanga as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub. Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen H. MacGregor left Wednesday for their new station at Honolulu. They sailed on the Empress of Russia. Col. and Mrs. Hearn and Major Patterson were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Jenks on Wednesday. Capt.

and Mrs. Lewis Turtle dined with Col. and Mrs. Phillips on Wednesday. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and Major and Mrs. Rutherford were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dailey on Thursday.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Aug. 31, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, 15th Cav., gave a dinner on Friday, with Miss Ellen Gordon, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gordon, as guest of honor. The guests included the Misses Rose and Arabella Clarke, Katherine and Sarah Shanks, Mary, Helen and Dorothy Grant, Margaret Casteel, Rowena Abbott, Fithian, Captains Abbott and Oliver, Lieutenants Lackland, Ford, Robinson, Schwenck, Winfree, McIntosh, O'Neil, Yancy, Burch and Jones. A bridge luncheon was given on Monday by Mrs. Baade in honor of her sister, Mrs. Henry M. Nelly. Five tables of cards were played: Lieut. and Mrs. Moose had dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Judge and Mrs. Crossfield and Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison had dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Alvord, Lieut. and Mrs. Spiller, Captain Darrah and Lieutenant Ford. Lieutenant Chamberlain on Sunday gave a supper to the club for the Misses Margaret Casteel, Mary, Helen and Dorothy Grant, Lieutenant Reinhardt and Messrs. Nelson and Grant. Mrs. Wheeler, who has been visiting Miss Jessie Morse, of Batangas, has returned to the post.

Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson gave a dinner party on Friday evening before the hop in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morrison. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Shanks, Col. and Mrs. Gordon and Major and Mrs. Jones. Miss Leitch gave a dinner party on Monday for the Misses Mary Winters, Helen and Dorothy Grant and Lieutenants Jones, French, Pigott and Buckner. Afterward the party attended the hop at the Army and Navy Club. Mrs. Gill on Thursday had two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Nelly. Lieut. and Mrs. Adams entertained at supper on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Morrison, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Fithian, Colonel Sargent, Lieutenants Magruder, Walsh, Lackland, and Ford. Mrs. Magruder, who has been spending several days at Camp Stotsenburg as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, has returned to the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley gave a Sunday supper party at the club. Capt. and Mrs. Lynch have had as house guest Mrs. Price, of Camp McGrath, Batangas. Major and Mrs. Weeks, accompanied by their son, George McD. Weeks, Jr., have returned from a several weeks' trip to Camp John Hay, Baguio. Mrs. George Lee, of Camp Stotsenburg, is house guest of Mrs. Hensley.

Capt. and Mrs. Preston Brown on Friday gave a buffet supper in honor of Col. and Mrs. Gordon, 81st Inf. The house was decorated beautifully, and about fifty guests were invited. Capt. and Mrs. Lynch had a little dinner party on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Price, and Captain Pearce. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Dean Clash.

Capt. and Mrs. Ball entertained at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Beebe, who were leaving in a few days for their new post at Zamboanga. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Struthers and Captain Pearce. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison were guests of honor at a large dinner party given at the Army and Navy Club by Col. and Mrs. Yates on transport night.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne left last week on the Warren for a short trip to China and Japan before sailing for the homeland on the September transport. Miss Ellen Gordon entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Monday. Lieutenant Robinson has been a visitor at Camp Stotsenburg for several days. Among those who leave the post on the September transport are Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Sills, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Adams and Woodberry, Lieut. and Mrs. Cotton have left for station in Manila. Chaplain Houlihan, of Camp Stotsenburg, was a week-end visitor on the post.

Little Ned Wilkes, son of Capt. and Mrs. Wilkes, C.E., entertained on Thursday at a birthday party, inviting Margene Musser, Eleanor and Victor Cutrer, Jacqueline Cowley, Betty Como, Lewis and Edson Elser, Joe and Ben Mauborgne and Gilbert Wilkes. Captain Bankhead entertained on Friday with a stag dinner for ten guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley gave a jolly buffet supper party on Monday in compliment to their house guests, Capt. and Mrs. Lee, of Camp Stotsenburg. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Burr, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Lieut. and Mrs. Moose, Mrs. Wilson, Guy Harrison and Lieutenant Wrona.

Lieut. and Mrs. McClellan entertained at dinner on Friday for the Misses Mary, Helen and Dorothy Grant and Lieutenants Yancy, Pigott and Winfree. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Henry M. Nelly, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Baade. Major and Mrs. Jones gave a jolly supper party at the club on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman, Major Knowlton and Mr. Wolfson.

Mr. Bruce Grant had supper at the club on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, the Misses Sarah and Katherine Shanks, Margaret Casteel, Abbott, Fithian, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, and Lieutenants Pigott, Chamberlain, Reinhardt, Yancy and McIntosh, Ensigns Davis and Short and Messrs. Nelson and Turner. Major and Mrs. Marshall entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Major and Mrs. Jones, Major Cones and Major Anderson.

The Misses Shanks gave a pretty dinner party on Thursday for Miss Ellen Gordon, Miss Morse, Lieutenants Stokely and Stackmiller and Mr. Knight. Lieutenant Stokely, 8th Inf., appointed aid to Gen. Charles J. Bailey, commanding officer at Corregidor, left this week for his new station. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley were hosts at dinner on Wednesday as a despedida to Capt. and Mrs. Barton, who leave for the States on the September transport.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman returned this week from the Southern Island trip and will sail for home in September. Lieutenant Johnson entertained Wednesday at a swimming party, followed by tea, for Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Morse, the Misses Sarah and Katherine Shanks, Major Williams and Lieutenants Buckner and Stokely. Miss Jessie Morse, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Morse, of Batangas, has been a visitor for several days in Manila and Fort McKinley. Lieutenant Burch entertained at supper at the McKinley Club on Sunday.

Mrs. Henry M. Nelly was a week-end visitor on Corregidor as house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dailey, 13th Inf. Dr. and Mrs. Musser gave a pretty dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Hay and Capt. and Mrs. Casteel. The party later attended the hop at the Humphreys. Lieutenant in the post hospital for several days, has returned to duty.

Lieutenant McMillan, sick in Department Hospital for past week, has returned to the post. A very attractive hop for the little folks of the post was held on Monday at the club from 4.30 until six o'clock. The 8th Infantry band supplied the music and many children from Manila as well as the post were present.

The School for Cooks and Bakers on the post has reopened after a short suspension of work due to the cholera scare, which proved to be far less serious than at first supposed.

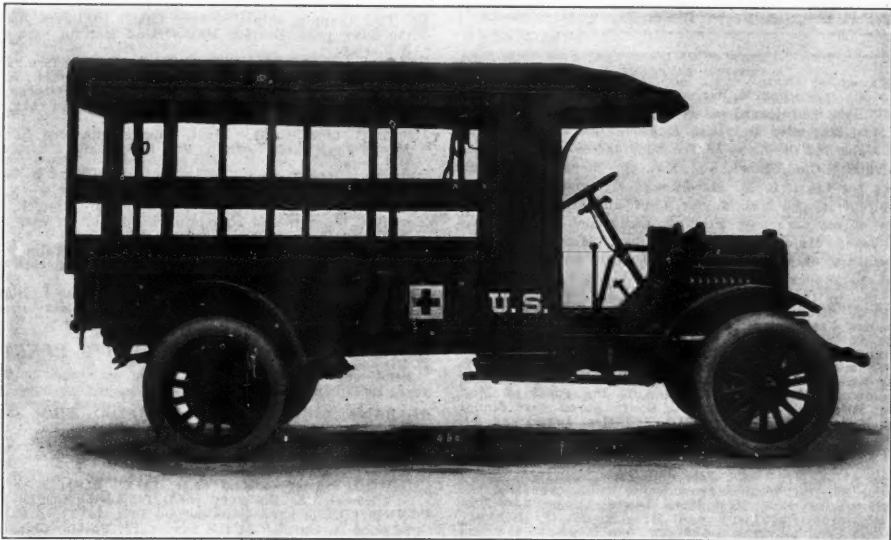
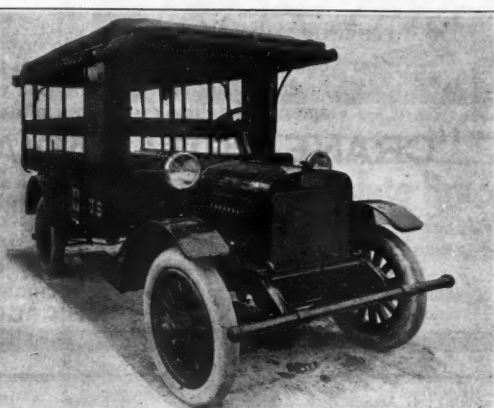
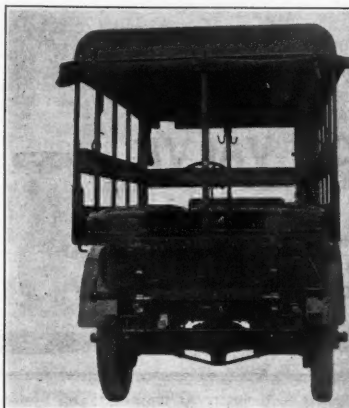
HAWAIIAN NOTES.

FORT SHAFTER.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Sept. 18, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell were dinner hosts Monday for Col. and Mrs. William B. Kendall, Madame Bougardier, Mrs. Edward Fuller Witsell, Capt. and Mrs. William E. Hunt and Major and Mrs. Eugene Hartnett. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Harker entertained at dinner Monday in honor of their daughter Dorothy's eighteenth birthday. Among those present were the Misses Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Bonnie Scott, Catherine Lenihan and Lieuts. Edward Witsell, Charles Lyman and Dr. Deiber. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kietley and Miss Kietley, who have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond Wheeler, left on the Manoa Tuesday for their home in Peoria, Ill.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan, 2d Inf., are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Hartshorn entertained Tuesday at the Outrigger Club at the swimming party for Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowlton, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Wyman, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Dalton, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Burt, the Misses Catherine Lenihan and Dorothy Harker, Lieuts.



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The United States Army Ambulance Trucks mounted on standard one-ton *Service* chassis surpass all former attempts to produce the finest possible product built for maximum performance under all conditions.

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Charles B. Lyman, John N. Smith, Edward F. Witsell and Dr. Deiber. A supper followed the swim. Mrs. James E. Bell entertained informally at bridge on Monday for Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Mrs. Edward F. Witsell, Mrs. James Dougherty, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas C. Spencer arrived on the transport Sheridan, and were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barker on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Barker entertained at luncheon Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Carnahan, who are en route to the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. B. K. Stumberg, M.C., arrived on the Sherman and have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson. Among those from Shafter who motored in to the concert given by Madame Mariska Aldrich were Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell and Colonel Weigel. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas C. Spencer were luncheon guests on Wednesday of Lieut. and Mrs. George Halloran. Mrs. Frederick Barker left on the Makura Friday for the coast. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Deiton entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Hartshorn, Lieut. and Mrs. George Halloran. Miss Tubbs, of Illinois, has been the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Holliday during the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Greacen were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Rockwood on Thursday.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William B. Dashiell entertained at a musical on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Tubbs. Other guests were Madame Pearson, Madame Cochran, Mrs. Myler, Reese Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Sullivan, Lieut. and Mrs. P. S. Reinecke, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Wyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Holliday, Mrs. Edward Witsell and the Misses Bonnie Scott, Elizabeth Rosenbaum and Eleanor Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bayley arrived on the transport Sherman.

Prof. and Mrs. William Bryan and Mrs. Leston, of Honolulu, were the Sunday night supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Myler of Fort Kamehameha. Capt. John Lee Holcombe entertained at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder and Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, all of Fort Kamehameha. Several delightful dinner parties were given before the Kamehameha hop Friday evening; Col. and Mrs. Hunter entertained for Gen. and Mrs. Evans and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Houston, of Honolulu; Capt. and Mrs. Magruder, of Fort Ruger; Capt. and Mrs. Perkins and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, of Fort Armstrong, and Lieutenant Burlingame, of De Rusay. Capt. and Mrs. Crawford were dinner hosts on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart and

Capt. and Mrs. Andruss. Capt. and Mrs. Reeder entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Robb, Madame Reeder and Lieut. J. F. Kahle, of Kamehameha. Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Lieut. W. H. Jouett. Lieut. and Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Schraeder were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Captain Taylor, who has been transferred to Fort Ruger, left with his family on Thursday.

POLO IN HAWAII.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 16, 1916.

The Oahu polo team on Sept. 14 won the championship of Hawaiian Islands by defeating the Army four, 5½-3½. At the close of the sixth period the Army led 4½ to 3½, and their supporters were confident of victory. Superior ponies told the tale in the last two periods. The Oahu team was so fearful of defeat that, though they own ponies such as Helen O, they borrowed ponies from the Kauai team to supplement their string. The Army was obliged to rely on its own string. The game was played from scratch, though the Oahu team of McFarlane, Castle, Dillingham and Arthur Rice carries sixteen goals; while the Army team of Haverkamp, Beard, Herr and Hoyle is rated at seven goals.

The game was most exciting and was in doubt until the last moments of play. The Honolulu papers declare it was the most furiously fought contest ever staged here, and that the Army four easily overtops any other Army team seen in action here. The Army is determined to smother the Oahu team next year, but it is a hard nut to crack, and the Service team loses Beard, who is a tower of strength and one of the most smashing players in the Service. The trick can be played if two or three of our best mallet men will apply for this station and will bring fast ponies. The Army has the men to accomplish the defeat of Oahu if they can be gotten together.

The Oahu team through a long succession of victories has come to regard itself as invincible. The Oahu team had previously defeated the Kauai team of Jay Gould 7 to 4, and the Maui team of the Baldwins 8½ to 6. The Kauai and Maui teams play a very sportmanlike and gentleman's game and are well liked by Army adherents.

The teams: Oahu—1, McFarlane; 2, Castle; 3, Dilling-

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ham (captain); 4, Arthur Rice. Army—1, Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp; 2, Lieut. L. A. Beard; 3, Lieut. J. K. Herr (captain); 4, Lieut. R. E. D. Hoyle.
Goals—Oahu 7, Army 5. Fouls—Castle 2, McFarlane, Haverkamp, Herr. Safety—Beard. Goals—Castle 4, Dillingham, McFarlane, Rice, Hoyle, Haverkamp 2, Herr 2.

EXERCISES.

SCHOOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 16, 1916.

Col. William S. Guignard entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ruten-cutter, Mrs. Magruder and Miss Magruder for the polo game between Oahu and the Army on Thursday and later at dinner at the University Club. Lieut. and Mrs. R. Cheney had dinner Thursday for Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp, Mr. and Mrs. Haverkamp and Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor. Capt. and Mrs. Janda gave a dinner of ten covers on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas Greene asked Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Miss McChesney, Miss Lenihan, Major Albright, Lieutenant Tyman and Mr. Atkinson to supper on Sunday.

Everyone in the garrison is giving Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong a hearty welcome after their trip to the States. Mrs. Frederick Black entertained Miss Smith and Miss McDuffie at luncheon on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cullum were dinner hosts on Wednesday before the hop for Lieut. and Mesdames Pillow and Riggs. Mrs. Douglas Greene is spending several days in town with her parents, Major and Mrs. Lenihan. Mrs. Charles Wyman is the guest of Mrs. Americus Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. Byard Sneed were dinner hosts on Friday for ten guests. Dr. and Mrs. Jewell and Dr. and Mrs. Pick motored into Honolulu on Saturday evening to dine with Dr. and Mrs. George Colander. Mrs. Charles Wyman was the guest of honor at a small tea on Friday afternoon which Mrs. Karl Tressdell gave.

Arriving on the Wednesday morning transport from the States were Lieut. and Mrs. Jacob Devers, Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. Dickinson and Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. C. Richards. Mrs. Joseph Cecil has been a sufferer from Saturday to the past week. General Evans and Major and Mrs. Lenihan were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Atkinson on Thursday. Major Herbert Williams gave a dinner at Haleiwa on Saturday for eight guests in honor of Miss Pauline Magruder, of Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. James Bell will spend a month at Schofield, while Captain Bell attends the School of Fire. Capt. Mike Healy, of the transport Sherman, gave a dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Frank Kiefer, Lieut. and Mrs. John Burnett, Miss McDuffie and Lieut. V. V. Eynart. Mrs. Frank Keeler spent several days in the post this past week with Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. John D. Burnett. Capt. and Mrs. Ruten-cutter gave a beautiful dinner on Friday in honor of Colonel Guignard. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Day and Mrs. A. B. Smith were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Megeath, of Omaha, at the Haleiwa Hotel on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. William Bannister entertained at luncheon on Thursday.

The Misses Gertrude and Katherine Jones, sisters of Mrs. William Browning, arrived on the Ventura Wednesday to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Browning. Mrs. Nathan and Miss Stella Nathan, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knight, sailed on the Ventura Wednesday for their home in Australia. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Corby have taken a house in town for a while. Lieutenant Corby recuperates from his recent operation.

Frances Cheney gave a lovely birthday supper on Friday, followed by a movie party, for some of her young friends. Small gift baskets filled with candy, and a wonderful birthday cake filled with all sorts of surprises were enthusiastically received by the small guests. Mrs. Willard has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. David Storck for a week. Major and Mrs. Charles Wyman are recent arrivals at the States. Every-one will be glad to see her on her return from the university.

Bobby Erlenkotter celebrated his fourth birthday on Tuesday by giving a most delightful party; a Jack Horner pie and a wonderful birthday cake were sources of keen delight to the youngsters who were bidden. The 1st Infantry Reading Club met with Mrs. Baxter last week. Mrs. William Nalle was hostess for the Luncheon Club.

Col. and Mrs. William J. Snow have arrived from the Philippines for station at Schofield. Lieut. Col. J. E. McMahon asked all the officers of the 1st and 9th Regiments of Artillery to his quarters to meet Colonel Snow. Capt. Alexander McNab sailed on the Sonoma for the States. Capt. and Mrs. Willard have moved to Castner, where Captain Willard has been made assistant constructing quartermaster. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Greacen entertained Col. and Mrs. Croxton, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Nathan, Miss Nathan, Capt. James Ulio and Lieutenant Simmons at a delightful dinner last week. Lieut. John Simmons was host at a movie party followed by a supper on Monday.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 162.)

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. En route to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. En route to Lynnhaven Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRAIN.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, Commander.
VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Train Commander.)

Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Comdr. Louis Shane. En route to Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. En route to Honolulu. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Norman J. Blackwood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Send mail for these vessels, except as noted, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortlandt C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
GEOR. A, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. En route to Charleston, S.C.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gelm. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. J. E. Dismukes. At New York, N.Y.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. W. F. Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there. The New Jersey is the receiving ship at New York.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. W. Pitt Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Ohio is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. En route to Boston, Mass.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. C. H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Chattanooga and San Diego, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At Corinto, Nicaragua.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. On the West coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Guaymas, Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. H. P. Perrill. Ordered to command. On the West coast of Mexico.

TRAIN.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James R. Driggs, master. At Mare Island, Cal.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. En route to San Francisco, Cal. from Guaymas, Mexico.
IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At San Diego, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideaux, master. On the west coast of Mexico.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Diego, Cal.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Pedro, Cal.

Division One.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Pedro, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Pedro, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Lieut. W. T. Mallison. At San Pedro, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abett. At San Pedro, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At Keyport, Wash. Address there.

Reserve Division.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. G. C. Pegram. At San Pedro, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. Ware. At San Pedro, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbay. In ordinary at navy yard, Mare Island.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division One.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division Two.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. J. L. Nielson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Submarine Division Three.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Honolulu, Hawaii.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery, and battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. C. B. Price. En route to Acapulco, Mexico.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. M. E. Trench. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. William E. Baughman. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Puget Sound, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Francisco, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 1(a), 13(b). Lieut. Herbert O. Roesch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At San Diego, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent. En route to Acapulco, Mexico.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. F. H. Brumby. At Olongapo, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

SECOND DIVISION

Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick, Commander.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Frank Loftin. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

THIRD DIVISION

Comdr. William D. Brotherton, Commander.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. At Amoy, China.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn. O. T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Lieut. Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Hooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell C. Davis. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABAREDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. H. M. Bostwick, master. En route to Shanghai, China.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Zamboanga, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Zamboanga, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Zamboanga, P.I.

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CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. R. R. Stewart. At Zamboanga, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Cavite, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Cavite, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bsn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Gustave Freudenorth. At New Haven, Conn. At New York. Send mail to New Haven.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. I. F. Shurtleff, master. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Eastport, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
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FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. En route to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
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MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
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SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). N. S. Hansen, master. At Philadelphia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[NOTE.—We omit the Tugs, Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Steamers, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Vessels Out of Commission, and Naval Militia Vessels. The only changes since the lists appeared Sept. 23 are these: Tug Potomac, cruising in West Indies; Newport, at Horta; Supply, at Guam; Iris, out of Commission at Mare Island; Severn, out of commission at Norfolk; and Marietta, out of commission at Boston.]

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Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymtr.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. Rupert C. Dewey, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Brig. Hqs. and 3d Co., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap, commanding.
1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 45th, 47th Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.
2d Regt., 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole, commanding.
4th Regt., 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

NOTE.—Above organizations stationed at various places in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In the table below the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John C. Beaumont.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Julius S. Turrill.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Capt. Ross S. Kingsbury.
M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. A. Secor.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Lieut. Col. Randolph C. Berkeley.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal (temporary duty Santo Domingo).
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., Capt. Edward W. Sturdevant.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 1st Lieut. Harold C. Pierce.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bat., State Camp, Jacksonville, Fla., Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th Co., Col. Lincoln Karmay.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Eli T. Fryer.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Col. Laurence H. Moses.
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton, D. South.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Major James McE. Huey.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Col. Wendell C. Neville.
M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.
Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Francis T. Evans.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, 2d Co., Major Logan Feland.
M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Port Royal, S.C., Major John N. Wright.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Harry Lee.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.
M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., 2d Lieut. E. C. Long.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Lieut. Col. Louis M. Gulick.
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., Lieut. Col. George C. Reid.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.
M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. John A. Hughes.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 1st Lieut. S. B. Kennedy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, Capt. Emile P. Moses.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, Capt. Charles H. Lyman.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Giles Bishop, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. Alexander M. Watson.
M. Det., U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Capt. Harold F. Wirgman.
M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. John Potts.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

STORIES FROM THE TRENCHES.

One of the most delightful stories from the British trenches has been illustrated and distributed among the troops for their amusement, writes an Associated Press correspondent in the New York Sun. One night an old sergeant was "doing a bit of snooping" in no man's land, between the trenches, when a recruit sentry spied him and called out:

"Halt! Who goes there?"

"Shut your bloomin' mouth or I'll come over and knock your bally head off," replied the exasperated veteran.

"Pass, friend," said the sentry.

There is one chaplain at the front who insists upon living up near the firing line. He has a nicely fitted up little dugout that he has labelled "The Vicarage." Recently two men belonging to a draft fresh from home—Cockneys they were—happened along this particular trench.

"Look here, Bill," cried one, "blimey if 'ere ain't a bloomin' vicarage."

Out popped the padre at that with half his face lathered and a razor in one hand.

"Yes," he said, "and 'ere's the bloomin' vicar. What can I do for you?"

When Froissart wrote his famous comment that the English take their pleasures sadly he had never read Punch nor any of the stories of the present war. That the average British "Tommy" finds humor in some of its situations is shown by the following incident related by a correspondent of the London Times at the front. "One of the absurd sights of this battle (the Somme)," he writes, "is to see the alacrity with which prisoners come down under a ridiculous guard—one small but sturdy khaki figure, very dirty, ragged, and disreputable, but full of pride and cheerfulness, in charge of a long string of Germans, almost every one taller than himself. On

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occasions the guards have been known to go ahead to show the way, confident that the flock will come obediently after. On the roadside, a day or two ago, a British sentry had handed his rifle and bayonet to one of the prisoners so that the latter might give an exhibition of the German bayonet drill, which he did while the unarmed guard looked interestedly on. But, as a sergeant said, "Lord bless you, sir! the last thing these men want is to get away again." It was undoubtedly true.

VALUE OF THE OFFENSIVE.

"Your case would have been stronger, Mr. McGuire," said a lawyer, "if you had acted only on the defensive. But you struck first. If you had let him strike you first, you would have had the law on your side."
"Yes," said McGuire. "O'd have had the law on my soide, but o'd have had him on me stomach, pounding the loife out av me."—Chicago News.

The General Chemical Company, of 25 Broad street, New York, makers of Ryzon Baking Powder, have compiled "The Ryzon Baking Book," which they will be pleased to send free, parcel post prepaid, to the mess officer on any ship in the U.S. Navy or to any regimental mess officer who will take the trouble to ask for a copy of the book and a sample package of Ryzon; the request to be made on official stationery. This book is very handsomely gotten up, fully illustrated in colors, showing just how the finished article should look if the recipe given in the book is carefully followed. Marion Harris Neil, formerly cookery editor of the Ladies Home Journal, is the editor of the Baking Book, and she has been assisted by some of the best known culinary artists in the country. Every recipe, it is stated, was tried out by several different people and found to be perfectly satisfactory, before it was accepted by the editor. Each is given in such simple words, and measurements are so exact that a novice with the use of this Baking Book may soon become an experienced cook.

A contract to furnish eye protectors for 50,000 Regular troops has been awarded to the T. A. Willson Company, of Reading, Pa. The type of goggle which won out is known as the Albex Eye Protector, style No. A1, originally designed for grinding and light machine work and auto driving. This goggle has become very popular for military use, and the company is finding it rather difficult to keep up with the demand. Shipment to jobbers in El Paso and other Southern points have been so heavy that the Willson Company believes their goggles are now being worn by more than 25,000 National Guardsmen on active duty. With the present contract added by about Jan. 1 next, more than 75,000 enlisted men, Regulars and Guardsmen, will be equipped with Willson goggles, the large majority of which will be of the Albex Eye Protector type.

The Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., expects to have completed by about Dec. 15 an immense new factory structure of steel and concrete that will enlarge the capacity of the plant about one-third. At present the company has two buildings known as the East and West armories, the former 60 x 500 feet and four stories high. The new structure is to be of the size of the East Armory. In the new building machinery will be installed for the manufacture of rapid-fire pistols and revolvers. The company employs at present about 2,500 hands, and expects to employ 3,000.

Uncle Eben—"I just had a letter from my English cousin. He was in the trenches. He says one day his company was ordered to charge, and the first thing he knew he ran into a lot of barbed wire, several mines and a hundred German batteries."
Aunt Nancy—"Just like George—never looks where he's going."—Life.

A Militia captain whose company was about to march against an invading enemy thus depicted the awful consequences of the foe's success: "Gentlemen, they will lay your towns in waste, murder your wives and children and pull down your fences."—Boston Transcript.

Old Lady—It must be nice to be a soldier and die for your country.

Soldier—Oh, I dunno; you gets used to it, mum.—Boston Transcript.

The Ambassador—Oh—er—Cook—we are having two friends to dine on Thursday, may we rely on you not to go into a munition factory before then?—London Opinion.

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